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COMIC SKETCHES. NUMBER 1.

The Captain's Flight.

BY LEECY CRAYTHORNE.

Some years since, when travelling to join my regiment, the stage-coach broke down in a mountainous district, and the passengers were forced to content themselves with the accommodations of an old ricketty inn, while the wheels was being repaired. The night was stormy and the place could be called in nowise cheerful, on the uncarded roof overhead. There was but one single bed in the house, a short uncommonly rowed-to draw together around the fire and make a night of it. And a merry time we had. A roller set of fellows never drew breath, and the supper we managed to get ready between us was the best I ever tasted. We tossed off our bumpers hour on and hour out, as coolly as a set of old maids would their dram-drink before retiring; and at the same time, a running fire of puns, songs and comic stories that would have made a hermit laugh in the sans of death.

There was one of the company, a fine, portly, middle-looking man, whom I noticed for his unusual taciturnity, and the silence he paid to the punch. He was always ready, however, to laugh at other people's wit, and was foremost in pushing the bottle. I began to think he was little better than a mere sponge, and felt rather disgusted with him, when unexpectedly excellent yet had made us laugh until our sides ached again, he held up his glass before him and winking at it said,

"That reminds me of a story, which, if they good company is willing, I will narrate."

Every one expressed a willingness to listen, although I caught several yawning in anticipation of some prosy affair.

"I will first clear the cobwebs from my throat," he said, tossing off the tumbler of punch, and then looking around, he seemed the company to see that every one was listening, he leaned with his elbow on the table and began.

"When I was a student, just after the close of the late war, I used to pay occasional visits to Mount Holly, which was even then a popular country town, and remarkable for its pretty girls, its gay matrons, and the quantity of wine drank by its 1st. There wasn't a farmer on the place who couldn't earn his two bottles, and as for the three bottlemen were hardly fit for him Cape May to Hackensack. But it is not so much with the Mount Holly bar as with Captain Shadbury, one of the chiefs of the warriest member there, that my story has to do.

"I first met the gallant captain on a hunting excursion into the pines. He was a portly little gentleman, with a ruby-red face, a contract flow of humor, and an opinion of his own good looks rather singular; I must say, at first-drive. He had very short legs and a very round person, and altogether reminded you of a fat pigeon waddling upright. He had been in the army during the war, and at the reduction of the army, finding himself out of employ, he had married a woman in his pockets, had settled at Spanktown, a place in the very heart of the cedar swamps. And very comfortable it was for himself, but a shovel of a misery for every one there in the memory of man. It was utter unattempted to encode a captain in that heavenly retreat for rogues, but the Spanktowners had sympathies of their own, and though the light house were ordered out, the arrest had to be given up. Now the captain was a popular man in Spanktown, and therefore when he came to the tavern, see. He thirsted two and three, it is true, for the good things of creation like all the rest of us, but he made a dash into Mount Holly, like a guerilla, taking care to come in unawares before his confidence had wind of his approach. But though he grew fond of this life, and determined to extricate himself from it by marrying an heiress: for the captain was 'cute in his way, you must know, and left Mount Holly with a full bottom of his own pocket.

"There was a merry little town at the country town, a rat native black-eyed rogue as ever looked into wine, as the captain's opinion, the very patters for a wife. She had a mouth that would tempt an anchorite—and a waist, egad! that made a man think of the Houris of Mahomet. And there—better than all—she was an heiress to a very pretty fortune; a thing the captain knew he must think unnecessary for the wedded life, but which wonder men—let me tell you—know to be the very first requisite for a wife. Indeed, I believe I might say the very heart of the matter of a comparable agent, for the captain, though he had a very good opinion of himself, was not the man to be blind to the fact of his having a wife with the above welcomed him, that he would carry off the prize. He began his preparations like a Napoleon. He bought a new gig, and a new horse, and purchased a shining blue coat with metal buttons, and ordered a wig from the most fashionable perruquier in Philadelphia, to which city he went for the purpose, in a fine sun ball. This accounted, he had regular siege to his charmer, dancing her and sleighing her wherever he could venture to go, and finally succeeded in the affections, as shown by a hussif. The heiress smiled on the captain, her mamma courted the lucky rival, and Shadbury spent his time betwixt studying his plans and his wife—for 'none but the brave deserve the fair.'

"It was just about the middle of May when the point of success that a grand ball was given at Mount Holly, and the captain, determining to carry his charmer by assault, forgot her verbal promise to accompany her, and set on his gig. Never did the little fellow look so gallant. I was at the ball, and egad! could scarcely keep my eyes off him. His wig was curled irresistibly, his new coat shone with resplendent lustre, his waistcoat was as fine as a usual shirt-bosom, and he sported his new ball gloves with more vanity than a rider does his robes at a race. But, alas! his glory was destined soon to wane. One of his friends, whose name the captain had quizzed, pocketed an envenge, had informed the sheriff of Shadbury's whereabouts, and just as he was leading his charmer triumphantly to the dance she was startled by a portion pointed on him, and after a desperate struggle, he was secured, on the charge of an assault and battery. But this was not the worst. Before the court opened the next day, a dozen writs in civil suits had been lodged against him by ready. The captain was beside himself. He trembled at the expense of his affairs—he trembled for his heiress.

"We could laugh this lastacy out of court," he said; "but what the devil can I do with these creditors! I'm a rain'd man. And to cross just now, the infernal rascals! Oh, Anna Matilda!" he exclaimed with a loo-k look of his cross feet eyes, 'ol' all up with you and your fortune now. What would the Tribune of the Seine say if they heard of it!

"Cheer up," said his attorney laughingly; 'your case will come up among the first, and we may yet find a way to get you off. It's all the result of fate. There young hero can't endure that Marc and Apollo should have had another contest, when the latter carried away recklessly to me at Shadbury, overhauled by the sheriff, preceded us into the hall of justice.

"It was with a cueful countenance that he took his seat in the court. The room was densely filled with the usual motley assemblage at a county sessions. Loafers in the passages, and shopmen in the lobby—at—gentlemen and tressed farmers, with white wallis and colossies sopping here out the foliage of dark orange groves, and all those beautiful objects which Frank Mansfield, half, which lend to south of poetry and of romance to the all towns at Spain. It had the flashing walls, the lofty roof, and the gallery filled with their suppressed curiosity to the force and wits Indian, whom the recollections of the late war, continued, of whatever nation had at length guided into romantic and comfortable hostility, its seemed business, with waiter-gate and court-house, and the jury-box, and the bar, and pannelled with officers who bore the stale of legal dignity.

Between the aspect of the place at the conclusion of the first century which had elapsed since its foundation; nurtured into undue maturity by the stern hunger and thirst for conquest of that land which had filled the southern continent with cruel cities, over whose rampart domes the proud motto of Plus Ultra, nothing every spot where every man had set a foot in conquest and bloodshed and drained from El Dorado—as they justly termed it—the golden land of their treasures, which caused it for a little while above all nations of the earth, only to plunge it in the end into effeminacy and ruin and effete barbarism.

The heavy dews, as they were exhaled by the rising fire god, wound with the incense of unnumbered perfumes wafted from the thousand coquettish wreaths of flowers which hung from the balconies, and which, in the bright heaven, while the thrilling and prolonged notes of the vesalian rose long-under—nightingales of the land, with sweet voices, which Spain were flung on the sound with their rich liquid melody. On earth—even—and on the heavens—and the earth, the town lives, a paradise—but on the bastions of the town there was the din of arms, the dissonant harsh clang of mingled voices, and the hurried tramp of feet, as the guard of the city drum beating to arms in haste, blent with the piercing notes of trumpets and the continuous peal of bells, ringing backward, as it seemed, in token of dismay and danger.

Beneath the yellow flag with its cruciated blazonry, which floated from the flag-staff on the tower, and on the most part in the hall-armor of the dark, which of waving plumage, tuft here, and fair embroidery, stood the governor, surrounded by his military officers and that Pedro, of the same noble name, who, by an exertion of his own energy, which had done much to save the land from the most fiendish cruelty, would have been declared betrayal, was for the second Philip that fair peninsula, from the Pyrenees to the Straits of Calpe, the eyes of all that little group were intently fixed on the sea, from which it would appear the apprehended danger of apprehended danger it were, that gave rise to those ominous of surprise and preparation—was must to be expected, and in the voyage of all, an exalted expression of fear and anxiety, which betokened the most doubtful characters. But as the face of no one there, not even the rash spirit of provocation and bravery, as in that of the governor himself, was there such a look of terror and confusion as that which was then depicted on the countenance of Don Pedro. Clay, nothing every spot where every man had set a foot in conquest and bloodshed and drained from El Dorado—as they justly termed it—the golden land of their treasures, which caused it for a little while above all nations of the earth, only to plunge it in the end into effeminacy and ruin and effete barbarism.

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which I have lived, and which once gained, I will die happy—by all these solemn things, I swear to thee, if thou refuse my proffer, I will to it take one jot of this which I have threatened! nay more! this done—for fancy not the paltry walls or bounded nuisance could, for ten minutes' space oppress, much less tame lock, nor court—this done, I say—we will be masters of your city, spite earth, or hell, or heaven!—and, masters of it, not one woman, from the grandame of fourscore, to the fresh virgin of fourteen, shall escape its worst pollution! not one man, save our own, may say! not the babe to unborn, shall feel the rascal's edge—not one babbling from God's temple, down to the wretched negro's brutest, but shall share the all-but-a-great-feast! Before to-morrow's dawn, if ye submit not to my terms, there shall not be one living thing—there shall not be one stone upon another, to tell the story of your fate! Choose them—choose wisely—but see, that ye choose, likewise, very shortly! One hour! I have spoken!"

"Then speakest mere impossibilities"—replied the miserable father—" and that full well thou knowest! For me—never! so minded—should a regard all these to yield their homes to conflagration—their children to the sword—their women to dishonor! Ask say thing, but this, and on the instant it shall be performed!"

"Then hast hearted"—was the stern reply"—and have said!"

"If then wouldst have wealth, say the word,—swollen treasuries would suffice to glut the wildest avarice."

"I have said!"—answered the purse fiercely, doubting his last with furious energy into the yielding sand—"I have said—nor would the gold of El Dorado buy thee one moment's mercy!"

"If vengeance—I—I, Juan Melendez—I whom you hate so deeply—I who by ye unavenged—I who could yield me to the utmost of your malice—yea! I will bleed your torments, so those may return harmless!"

"And I"—answered Don Ferrein, springing with outstretched arms upon the battlements—" high privilege it were to die for thee, Treva!"

"And I—and I!"—responded twenty voices, in a breath, of the bold cavaliers, who stood upon the battlement: and who, till now dispirited and cowed by the sight of anguish which they might neither help nor hinder, kindled to sudden animation at the high hope of rescuing, by their own self-devoting, those the interest and opulent victim. Stood forth all the best of the bestor of their Castilian chivalry at the proud words of Alcalde.

A low and sneering laugh was the sole answer for the vengeful buccaneer, as he perceived by the increasing agitation of the Spaniards the full extent of his advantage, waited but the fruner and the cooler for all their menaces and prayers.

"Master!"—he! devil!"—shouted the fiery Amadis, goaded by the calm and contemptuous air of Ringwood, into a state of utter phrensy—" devil! thou shalt not live to boast of it!"—and, springing, as he spoke, a long-barrelled harquebuss from a sentinel beside him, he took a rapid aim, and before any of his comrades could interpose to hinder him—for all perceived the motive of the effect—a full against the head of the proud Briton.

He was a practised and a steady marksmen, was that hot-blooded gallant: nor had his soul's salvation been staked upon the shot, could he have been more sure of curate or guarded. Before the sharp report had reached the ears of any of the tremulous spectators who paced, on though dim all were justified by the deed, must be fore the fact had gleamed upon their eyes—the long white plue, which geared the cap of Ringwood, was cut clear off within an inch or less of his unbreathing head; and was borne away, glancing and fluttering like a sea-bird's wing over the sparkling blue, by the light western breeze. With a wild yell of savage execration, the pirate less rushed forward. But scarcely had they made a step with brandished cut and cutlass, when eyes turned towards the Spanish works, before the loud clear voice of their commander was heard, as composed and calm as though he had been speaking to a comrade across the festive board!—

"Halt! ho!—Is that your discipline?"—and his right hand raised quietly and without a sign of menace—scarce even of authority—suffered upon the instant to arrest those hasty desperadoes, that they stood motionless and silent as a rank of statues.

"And this"—he said, turning his eyes, with a scornful smile upon his forward line—"and this is what your Spanish honor—this your respect for the white flag, which even savages and heathen venerate! Excellent! well, young man! excellent! and, what's more to the done! 'Tis like that these would be more merciful, seeing their captain slaughtered here, before their face, under a flag of truce! Had I been other than I am, the gallant deed might have anticipated, somewhat, the time when these shall suffer. As it is entirely for not your favor—neither super nor reverence—hath Ringwood ever sneered—be it far good or evil—from his word!"—nor can so slight a thing as this move her now. Sit down, therefore, and the summer wind can lift the earthfast oak from its abiding place. I said so here—the half of it has been—half yet remain to re, be sport, or grave, as it seems best to ye!"—that paused, the bee here dues in torment. The girl—lives for our pleasure, anyone worst!"

Even before the fierce rush of the pirates had been made, the officers around had seized the youthful lover and destroyed him, reproaching him exasperated by the fatal and desperate deed to which his unwatched passions had excited him. "Amadis—Amadis!—cried the gray-headed veteran Diego—" thank God upon your knees with your whole heart, and strength and spirit, thank God—that your sake—Fort Isabel! Had this shot struck down last, at whom it was so deadly aimed—the, whom these, head has been lost, just hope—past redemption!"

"Young man,"—exclaimed the fiery governor, rendered more furious than ever he was must, by the increase of peril to his children, to that most inconsiderate of all—" young man. Holiday though there be, and belted knight of Calatrava, I swear to thee, had that shot taken place, I would have stripped and bound thee like a dog, and hanted thee headlong from the bastions. As it is—if aught ill befall my children, by Saint Iago—from thee be ready to make full atonement!—fire!"

Ere he had finished speaking, with a shriek so tremendous, that the hearers in town, or even in effect on those who—shaken as they were by the dread scenes enacting in their sight, were harrowed to the very souls by that appalling cry—were utterly impossible—a female of exceedingly fire or even fifty years, but still remarkable for manner's amateur beauty, with her long hair dishevelled and her large dark eyes glaring terribly, rushing up the narrow steps, and stood unveiled, with all her garments in wild disorder, upon the battlements!—" My children!—my children!"—she cried—" Oh! God! God! God! my children!"

None spoke—none had words, or breath, or heart, to speak to her!—and she went on, escaping the wildest the most eloquent appeals to Heaven for mercy and for succor, with cries and shrieks for her children, which terrible on the heads, and the chilled blood to curdle in the veins of all who heard her—most of the inspiring conquering desperadoes, who, though they shuddered at they knew not what, swerved not in their full purpose, nor ever ceased of mercy. And now she would blaspheme, and rave with execrations, such as load recently been outdone by the profanity of the most desperate of men; calling down curses on the heads alike of those who held her children prepared for instant execution—of those who could not, howsoever they might pant to do so, strike one blow for the rescue, without risking the life, more certainly than even now it was decreed, their doom—and on her own head, dead or cold, if that she had borne, and nursed them at her breast, and loved them up as pure, and beautiful, and brave—and all for such an end!

Once Juan drew his sword—once almost gave the word, to cast the sallow-port wide open—to rush down with pike, and harquebuss, and rapier, under the cover of the relieving cannon—to cry " St. Iago and God sal!"—to set all on the cast of one desperate charge! But hope and sense returned—hesitated! It must be, he said, —his hopes suggesting arguments which his inner sober mood would have at once discovered nothing worth—that old Don Melendez knew the unbending spirit, the inanitive lawmaker-giving pride, the dauntless valor of the man who stood before him—to be one to succumb, a swaggard, and helpless, and despised and hopeless exile—but to the plenitude of power, and pride, and vengeance!—It cannot be that a mere boaster—presumptuous selfish pirate would—would be permitted to—murder her or his comrades' common interest for any private vengeance!—how grateful or how common-sense!—And—these frantic hopes—mingled with fears, if possible more frantic, the fatal moment passed!

"Juan!"—once more exclaimed the deep sonorous accents of the Englishman!—" Juan Melendez de Aldea—the hour I gave that father—that mother—that children—of thine!—how less or die?" If there would have been love, down desire-hedge, up portcullis, and march out, flag and the sentinel, and thy family!—for the days will no hold the city, doing to it, and all within it, so to no shall worn living—after three days will no cannon on your edge and boulder ye no more, save at St. Augustine!—and for assurance that we will preserve our faith with ye, myself will be a hostage in your hands —seven in years, the deadliest of my foemen!" Choose now! Choose!" choose, Juan Melendez, and if then dotmost those!—those three sons flesh and blood—of whom even I, who have such reason to hate them, scarce can look without pity—if thee do this, say not that it is I, but thou who art their slayer!"

The tone of Ringwood, as he spoke, grew very pale and his lips absolutely ashy in their tints. Yet his eye was as bright, and even calm, as ever: and not a muscle worked, or a nerve quivered, in those stern features, of the stately frame.

" Mercy !" exclaimed Melendez, stretching forth his clasped hands toward the pirate, "mercy! As thou mayest, one day, ask for it thy self—show mercy!"

" As I received it, one day, at their hands, when I did crave it, as well I show it, Juan," replied the buccaneer. " Speak! now! speak out! say! With them held up the children!"

" I will not! answered Melendez very firmly, "God help me—I will die any day!"

" Then have hearted!—and I will I torture here to death before thy very eyes—thy daughter—if thou move not to sully—for the time is safe—if but the bridge be lowered, or one shot be fired, I yield her on the instant to the mercy of my crew. Lead out the boy!"

And then pale stripling was led out before his father's face—pale, indeed, even to ghastliness, partly from loss of blood, and partly from the conscious horror of his situation. Yet he bore up with determination courage, and though a mere boy, proved himself in that extremity, a worthy scion of his proud race.

" Treva," he said, as he left his sister's side. " God bless thee, and farewell—and may He grant that I may bear this agony for both! Father, let me see that you can be heroic as well as I can be! I shall bear to—comes me not by any weakness—I would die no becomes thy son, and a Castilian. Now, sir, I am ready!"

It was a most strange sight. The lad of Ringwood quivered, as he looked on the brave boy, and all the muscles of his face, which had hitherto been as tense and cold as steel, relaxed a little, and a tear came to his grey eye: he was, it seemed, on the point of yielding! But with a powerful effort he forced down the growing weakness. " I, too," he said, " painful, although it be, and bitter—I too have my duty!"

He cast a look on the Spanish, and they made the bay kneel down upon the sands, and bound a knotted whipcord closely about his temples, and thrust between his teeth a piece of wood, which he was to bite when pained. One strong man seized each arm, and held him steady by the full exertion of their united strength! Juan Melendez looked on with a countenance of ghastly more toward the hapless boy, but riveted his eagle eye, with a fixed intense expression of horrible exulting pleasure, full on the father's face.

" It is done, Captain," whispered the third of these foul sacrifices.

" Proceed!" replied the Rover, utter removing once his eyes from the distorted features of the governor's countenance.

And at the word, the wretch who had last spoken, setting the pistol by the barrel, twisted it round and round, lightening at every stem the knotted cord, till it pierced through the skin, and flesh, and sinews, and pressed with agonizing keenness into the solid bone itself! Which was not to be endured! The boy, still gazing on the intense anguish—anguish, the horrible extremity of which was not to be felt well displayed by the deep crimson flush, which had supplanted the ghast whitenges of his brow—in the form that flew from his charming teeth, in the dark sweat that gushed in every pore. Still he so mastered that appalling torture, that he spoke not a word, nor groaned, nor even murmured! Had the fierce Rover looked on the face of his foe, he had forgotten all his revenge, all his deep hatred, in overwhelming admiration. He would have cried—had the cry sealed his own eternal damnation—" Juan! I hold! for shame! I feel for mercy! But he did not look on it—for his hard eyes were drinking it, with fearful satisfaction, the torture visible in the features of his victim! Once he turned! At length the tough cord pierced its way into the scull itself! the nightmare was over! The boy fainted, sunk out upon the gory cheeks, one loud long yell, burst from the lips, and at the self same instant, Don Juan Melendez's father fell to the earth, a corpse! Such was such a paroxysm of despair and agony, as happily depraved him of all consciousness for hours. The yet unscratched soldiers had been despatched to effect the same fate with the traitors!

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GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

☞ Mr. SAML. RENFREW will please inform us where Post-office Boxes may be rented in Philadelphia.

☞ We are obliged to our friend for the paper. We have two duties, which we wish to place to his credit, but cannot do so until he complies with the above request. He has given another Post-office address to the Post Master, although he finished the letter in full, was equally remiss in not naming the Post-office.

This Week's Paper.

We open in this week's paper, the first chapters of a new novel entitled the Spy of the Sea. It is one of the most spirited things we have read for many a day, and will doubtless create a sensation, wherever the Post is read. The remaining chapters will appear in connection numbers of the paper. The first of a series of illustrated comic sketches, to drive away the spleen and vapors during the hard times, also appears in the present number. The Post has also donned a new and shining dress, and opens the spring with a " new suit of clothes"—fit numbers of editorial modesty, and in defiance of all grumblers about hard times, as well as of hash compositors and blue devils. We are indebted to our friends to fancy our readers in a good humor with themselves, and if we fail in that, we shall succeed in the next best thing—that with a good humor with us. We have also the pleasure to announce, but were travelling cheerfully and gaily at first sowly progress, wagons with provisions, without regard to expense, and all we ask in return from our subscribers, is to send us the best money that they can procure—not to be the cause of a fuss with the Post Office and West, is at a ruinous discount here, and while all rent pass well enough at home, the notes of the best Bank are at 5 to 10 per cent discount. Hence, we are not particularly uneasible, and we are obliged to return it. Our parting words are,

SEND US GOOD MONEY.

International Copyright.

This subject is now attracting much attention. The arrival of Boz in this country, with the avowed purpose of visiting it for literary purposes, and writing for a few of international copyright, has awakened the public mind to the matter, and is calling forth commendable activity from the press and still more from authors. Still he so mastered that appalling torture, that he spoke not a word, nor groaned, nor even murmured! Had the fierce Rover looked on the face of his foe, he had forgotten all his revenge, all his deep hatred, in overwhelming admiration. He would have cried—had the cry sealed his own eternal damnation—" Juan! I hold! for shame! I feel for mercy! But he did not look on it—for his hard eyes were drinking it, with fearful satisfaction, the torture visible in the features of his victim! Once he turned! At length the tough cord pierced its way into the scull itself! the nightmare was over! The boy fainted, sunk out upon the gory cheeks, one loud long yell, burst from the lips, and at the self same instant, Don Juan Melendez's father fell to the earth, a corpse! Such was such a paroxysm of despair and agony, as happily depraved him of all consciousness for hours. The yet unscratched soldiers had been despatched to effect the same fate with the traitors!

" Halt! ho!—Is that your discipline?"—and his right hand raised quietly and without a sign of menace—scarce even of authority—suffered upon the instant to arrest those hasty desperadoes, that they stood motionless and silent as a rank of statues.

" And this"—he said, turning his eyes, with a scornful smile upon his forward line—" and this is what your Spanish honor—this your respect for the white flag, which even savages and heathen venerate! Excellent! well, young man! excellent! and, what's more to the done! 'Tis like that these would be more merciful, seeing their captain slaughtered here, before their face, under a flag of truce! Had I been other than I am, the gallant deed might have anticipated, somewhat, the time when these shall suffer. As it is entirely for not your favor—neither super nor reverence—hath Ringwood ever sneered—be it far good or evil—from his word!"—nor can so slight a thing as this move her now. Sit down, therefore, and the summer wind can lift the earthfast oak from its abiding place. I said so here—the half of it has been—half yet remain to re, be sport, or grave, as it seems best to ye!"—that paused, the bee here dues in torment. The girl—lives for our pleasure, anyone worst!"

Even before the fierce rush of the pirates had been made, the officers around had seized the youthful lover and destroyed him, reproaching him exasperated by the fatal and desperate deed to which his unwatched passions had excited him. " Amadis—Amadis!—cried the gray-headed veteran Diego—" thank God upon your knees with your whole heart, and strength and spirit, thank God—that your sake—Fort Isabel! Had this shot struck down last, at whom it was so deadly aimed—the, whom these, head has been lost, just hope—past redemption!"

" Young man,"—exclaimed the fiery governor, rendered more furious than ever he was must, by the increase of peril to his children, to that most inconsiderate of all—" young man. Holiday though there be, and belted knight of Calatrava, I swear to thee, had that shot taken place, I would have stripped and bound thee like a dog, and hanted thee headlong from the bastions. As it is—if aught ill befall my children, by Saint Iago—from thee be ready to make full atonement!—fire!"

Ere he had finished speaking, with a shriek so tremendous, that the hearers in town, or even in effect on those who—shaken as they were by the dread scenes enacting in their sight, were harrowed to the very souls by that appalling cry—were utterly impossible—a female of exceedingly fire or even fifty years, but still remarkable for manner's amateur beauty, with her long hair dishevelled and her large dark eyes glaring terribly, rushing up the narrow steps, and stood unveiled, with all her garments in wild disorder, upon the battlements!—" My children!—my children!"—she cried—" Oh! God! God! God! my children!"

None spoke—none had words, or breath, or heart, to speak to her!—and she went on, escaping the wildest the most eloquent appeals to Heaven for mercy and for succor, with cries and shrieks for her children, which terrible on the heads, and the chilled blood to curdle in the veins of all who heard her—most of the inspiring conquering desperadoes, who, though they shuddered at they knew not what, swerved not in their full purpose, nor ever ceased of mercy. And now she would blaspheme, and rave with execrations, such as load recently been outdone by the profanity of the most desperate of men; calling down curses on the heads alike of those who held her children prepared for instant execution—of those who could not, howsoever they might pant to do so, strike one blow for the rescue, without risking the life, more certainly than even now it was decreed, their doom—and on her own head, dead or cold, if that she had borne, and nursed them at her breast, and loved them up as pure, and beautiful, and brave—and all for such an end!

Once Juan drew his sword—once almost gave the word, to cast the sallow-port wide open—to rush down with pike, and harquebuss, and rapier, under the cover of the relieving cannon—to cry " St. Iago and God sal!"—to set all on the cast of one desperate charge! But hope and sense returned—hesitated! It must be, he said, —his hopes suggesting arguments which his inner sober mood would have at once discovered nothing worth—that old Don Melendez knew the unbending spirit, the inanitive lawmaker-giving pride, the dauntless valor of the man who stood before him—to be one to succumb, a swaggard, and helpless, and despised and hopeless exile—but to the plenitude of power, and pride, and vengeance!—It cannot be that a mere boaster—presumptuous selfish pirate would—would be permitted to—murder her or his comrades' common interest for any private vengeance!—how grateful or how common-sense!—And—these frantic hopes—mingled with fears, if possible more frantic, the fatal moment passed!

" Juan!"—once more exclaimed the deep sonorous accents of the Englishman!—" Juan Melendez de Aldea—the hour I gave that father—that mother—that children—of thine!—how less or die?" If there would have been love, down desire-hedge, up portcullis, and march out, flag and the sentinel, and thy family!—for the days will no hold the city, doing to it, and all within it, so to no shall worn living—after three days will no cannon on your edge and boulder ye no more, save at St. Augustine!—and for assurance that we will preserve our faith with ye, myself will be a hostage in your hands —seven in years, the deadliest of my foemen!" Choose now! Choose!" choose, Juan Melendez, and if then dotmost those!—those three sons flesh and blood—of whom even I, who have such reason to hate them, scarce can look without pity—if thee do this, say not that it is I, but thou who art their slayer!"

The tone of Ringwood, as he spoke, grew very pale

Novel from Canton.

By the Acadia, we have intelligence, through the steamer mail from India, to Nov. 13th, 1841—and by the arrival of the Vesta, at New York, we have news down to the same date. The substance of the intelligence brought by these two conveyances is as follows.

The immediate decision of the Chinese authorities had ushered a series of important triumphs. Chusan was taken on the 1st of October, after a mere vigorous resistance than the British had yet encountered from the Chinese. A vast deal of material was found there. On the 10th and 13th the cities Chinhae and Ningpo were also captured. The British now appear to have been comparatively small, though, from the resistance offered, both at Chusan and Chinhae, the loss of the Chinese was very considerable.

Brigadier-General Iale, had succeeded in reaching Ichang-fu, on the river Yang-tse-kiang, and in effecting the attack made upon his brigade by the rebel Afghans reached Cabul, on the 1st of November, a general insurrection broke out, and it was painful duty to state that Sir Alexander Burns and nine or ten officers who happened to be with him were killed.

Up to the date of the last advices from Cabul, November 19, the English troops had succeeded in checking the insurrection, but General Elphinstone and the Wilson M'Naghten were obliged to remain as the ostensible enjoy is the city, not deeming themselves sufficiently strong to attempt to force a retreat. The regiments of European and native infantry were en route through the Punjaub to effect a junction with Brigadier-General Nott in order to secure up Candahar.

The British forces in the north, according to the Vanier, are divided between Ameer Dhanan, Nungo and Chuznee—they have not yet left Cabul. The Ameer is at Bameean.

The British forces in the north, according to the Vanier, are divided between Ameer, Chus

Our Foreign Relations.

The Creole Case—The Right of Search—Gov. Cass Pamphlet—Refusal of France to Ratify the Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave Trade—Is a War with England Probable?—Our Army and Navy.

By a reference to the Foreign News, it will be seen that the British Government has assumed an attitude in regard to the Creole Case, in direct opposition to that taken by our Secretary of State in his letter to Edward Everett—a letter which we published a fortnight since in our columns. The American Cabinet has instructed our Minister at the Court of St. James, to demand indemnification for the slaves of the Creole, liberated at Nassau, while the British Government has already expressed its determination to discharge not only the innocent portion of the slaves, but the mutineers also. The English Ministry has further declared that the subject does not admit of indemnification. This resolution they have came to even before the matter has been made the subject of negotiation betwixt our Cabinet and their own. They have therefore estopped themselves. They cannot consistently change their ground, even if they should subsequently wish so to do. We have not the least doubt that the English Government will maintain its present position on this question, refusing all indemnification to our Government on account of the liberated slaves. Now, will our Government maintain the position assumed in the letter of Daniel Webster, for if so, the two Cabinets *must*, it is evident to every one, come into direct and angry collision?

On this question also there can be no doubt. The ground of our Government has been already taken. The letter of Mr. Webster was not written without consultation, and it is known that this letter expresses the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet. The position that the British Government is bound, at least, to afford redress to the owners of the slaves on board the Creole, will be maintained by the administration inflexibly. What then will be the result?

Before replying to this question, let us advert to another matter which will have an important bearing on the result of these negotiations. We allude to the *question of the Right of Search*. On this subject we have heretofore expressed ourselves fully, and we shall not now delay to recapitulate our views. We must, however, advert hastily to the points at issue. England, let it be remembered, does not *now* claim a right of search indefinitely, but confines herself to a certain latitude on the coast of Africa. Her right to search us there, however, is based on her right to search us in other seas, since we have never yielded to her *by any treaty*, the right to search us in that latitude. Consequently, if she has a right to search us on the African Coast, that right must exist independent of any treaty. But that right cannot exist independent of a treaty, without she has the right to search our ships anywhere. Every jurisconsult will see this at a glance; and we believe it will be quite as plain to others less accurately read.

This is the view, at any rate, which our Government, from the days of Washington downward, has taken of the question. *We have always denied the right of search*, denied it in every shape, for any purpose. Our Government has denied its legality on the coast of Africa, with quite as much fervor as she denied it in the case of the Chesapeake. It is true, if America had granted to England, *by treaty*, the right to search our vessels on the African coast, and *there alone*, that this irritating subject would long since have been set at rest. But our Government has not made such a treaty. Consequently we must meet the question in its present aspect. In that aspect it narrows itself down to the single query—has Great Britain the right to search our ships under *any* pretence? This is a question which all parties, when it is presented thus, will answer at once and negatively.

It has been the policy of Great Britain for a century, however, to establish this right of search; and though she has long ceased to assert it with regard to the great powers of Europe, she has never disowned the right. It has fallen into disuse, but not been abolished. She exercised this right over our ships up to the last war, but since then has ceased to assert it in practice until lately on the African coast. But she has never admitted that she did not possess this right. The treaty of Ghent is silent on the subject. Her representatives refused to treat if the abandonment of the right was insisted on by our plenipotentiaries, and those plenipotentiaries saw fit, under the circumstances, to pass the subject by in silence. England, therefore, still maintains the right of search, while America denies it.

The question was in this attitude when a convention was agreed upon betwixt France, Austria, Russia, Prussia and England, for establishing the mutual right of search on the African coast, in order to forward the suppression of the slave trade. Our Government did not see fit to join this convention. America maintained her old attitude. But it is evident that England considered she had *cornered*—if we may so speak—the American Government. She reasoned that, if the convention went into effect, it would establish as *law*, that the right of search existed on the African coast. This is evident from the tone of her journals. The London Times of January 5th hints that the European powers, parties to this treaty, "will not brook to be thwarted by any ordinary restiveness. A single war with Great Britain she (the United States) has already tried; a war on her part with all Europe, will be a novelty." Under cover, therefore, of this convention, it is quite probable that England intended to force this country, as well as the lesser powers of Europe, into the provisions of the convention. Now, however willing he might be to enter into a treaty on the subject, no American would consent to be coerced into the matter. And it is quite evident that if our Government had refused—no matter why—to enter into a convention, it would not submit to be driven into one. Yet the position would have been a difficult one. From being thus outwitted by the English diplomatists our Government has been saved by General Cass, as will be seen on reference to the foreign news.

Governor Cass, no sooner heard of the progress of the treaty, than he published a pamphlet in French, asserting the rights of the United States. The popularity of our Minister at the French Court, at once gave this pamphlet vogue, and every political journal in Paris took sides with him. The consequence was, that the French Government refused to ratify the treaty. But more, M. Guizot, the Minister, in a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, expressed himself thus, on the general question at issue betwixt America and England.

"England claims, in the vessels of the United States, a right of impressment; England maintains that, where, for any reason whatever, she has the right to examine any American ship, she has the right to seek for English deserters, to take them and send them to England. She does not claim the right to enter the American vessels with this special object. No, she does not go so far; but she contends that whenever she enters an American ship, for any purpose whatever, she can *exercise* the right of impressment upon all the English sailors she may find on board.

Here is the great motive of the energetic resistance of the Americans to the English right of entry, under whatever pretext it is presented, *and in my opinion the Americans are right*. If the English claimed to come to seek English sailors on board French vessels, certainly we should resist like the Americans."

These two questions—that of the Creole and that of the Right of Search—far outvie in importance the Boundary Question,—and, unless they are evaded, by one or both governments, will make a war, at least, probable.

We had intended to say a few words on the propriety of putting ourselves in a state of defence, to be prepared for the worst. We wished to discuss the present condition of our Army and Navy, and the best means to be resorted to, in order to increase our marine and land forces. But our article has already grown to an extent which may prove tiresome, and we shall therefore postpone our remarks. Indeed, threatening as our foreign relations appear, we still hope that there will be no war.

Camden and Amboy Rail Road.

By the report of the Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Company, we learn that the nett receipts during the year 1841, was $215,116 79. The whole number of through passengers, which passed over the Rail Road in the same year, was 162,810; of merchandize, 14,579 tons. The coal trade has occupied the attention of the Directors, and they have it in contemplation to establish depots at Amboy, or some suitable point between Brunswick and New York Bay, and to offer inducements for dealers to establish themselves at such places, in order to facilitate the transportation to the eastern States. Vessels loading at these depots are relieved from the heavy port charges, wharfages, &c., demanded in New York, and by purchasing coal at them for eastern ports are to receive a bounty of ten cents, on each and every ton of coal so purchased by them.

France a Mediator.

Under old treaties of France with Turkey, the former was recognized protectress of all the Catholics in the East. The Ottoman government has lately been reminded of this fact by the French Diplomatic agent, and the occasion has been embraced to urge the Porte to use moderation towards the Syrian Maronites, to advise it to employ more conciliating measures towards Greece, and to declare that any attempt against Tunis would be considered as an act of hostility against France.

Lord Ashburton.

News from England states that Lord Ashburton has embarked for America in the Warspite Frigate, and was expected to make the passage in thirty days. This agrees with what was stated in a letter from Washington, stating that his arrival in the Chesapeake was looked for.

Battle in Peru.

A great battle has just taken place in Peru, in which the President of that republic has been killed. Our readers perhaps are aware that this officer, some time last autumn invaded the Republic of Bolivia with a strong force, in order to put down a movement which had taken place there in favor of Ex-President Santa Cruz, formerly "Protector of Peru and Bolivia," who was deposed and driven from the country by a Chilian invading army, aided by a portion of the Peruvians, at the head of whom was General Gamarra. This tool of the Chilians was then raised to the Presidential Chair as successor to President Santa Cruz; his jurisdiction, however, being confined to Peru, as it was a leading object of the Chilian invasion to sunder the union which had been formed by Santa Cruz between Peru and Bolivia. During his expatriation, the Ex-President has passed most of his time in Guayaquil under the protection of General Flores, President of the Republic of Ecuador. Both Santa Cruz and the Bolivians have evinced an anxious desire to re-establish their former relations; and several insurrections, more or less general, have taken place for the accomplishment of this object. It was a movement of this kind, as we said above, which led to the recent invasion of Bolivia by a Peruvian army, commanded by President Gamarra in person. General Ballivian, Provisional President of Bolivia, on seeing his country's territory thus violated, declared war against Peru, and the result of the conflict has just reached us, via. Panama and Jamaica.

The news was brought to the latter place by H. B. M. schooner Hornet, from Chagres, which arrived on the 7th ult. Victory declared for the Bolivians who repulsed the invaders with the great slaughter. The battle, it is said, lasted only 30 minutes, yet there were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, of the Peruvians, about 3000 men, out of an army of 4000; while the loss of the Bolivians, in killed and wounded, was only 150. The Bolivian force amounted to 7000 men. During the action, the President of Peru, Gen. Gamarra, was shot. This, we presume, will put an end to the war, or be the signal for the restoration of Ex-President Santa Cruz to his former dignity. The Chilians may possibly interfere to prevent it, but if they do, there is an even chance that they will share the fate of Gamarra.

Literature Abroad.

We have received, by the Acadia, our list of works about to be published in London. Among them we notice a novel by the author of Rattlin the Reefer—entitled "Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer;" "Modern Flirtations," by Catharine Sinclair; "Anne Boleyn," a new historical novel by Mrs. Thompson; "De Montfort," a new novel, either by Ward or Bulwer; a romance of the East, called "Karah Kaplan," by the Hon. Charles Saville; "The School for Wives," a new novel, by the authoress of "Temptation;" a "Pilgrimage to Auvergne," by Miss Castello; and an "Expedition to Syria," descriptive of the late campaign, the Seige of Acre, &c., by W. P. Hunter, Esq.

The Smuggling Cases.

The Supreme Court of the United States has confirmed the decision of the Courts below, relative to certain seizures of cloth goods, imported into this country by British subjects, in violation of the Revenue laws. This decision vindicates the conduct of our government officers in making the seizures, and puts at rest the notion, that provided you can swear yourself through the Custom House, your goods are safe from seizure. The goods referred to were all fraudulently under invoiced, and had passed the New York Custom House.

Export Flour.

A letter from London, received in Boston, states that flour purchased here at $5,75, will pay a profit of ten per cent. to the American exporter.

Thames Tunnel.

This great work is at length completed, and will be finally opened to the public about the middle of April.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1842.

SENATE.—In the Senate after the usual preliminary business, the District Bank Bill from the House, which authorizes the banks to pay out depreciated funds so long as the banks of Richmond and Baltimore do not pay specie, was passed on first reading, by a vote of 21 yeas to nays 18.

The order of the day brought up the bill to amend the act entitled the act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September 4, 1841. The immediate question pending was the following amendment, submitted by Mr. McRoberts, on yesterday, viz:—

"That so much of the act entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights,' approved September 4, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, as excludes from the right of pre-emption those who settled upon the public lands before they were surveyed; and so much of the said act as excludes from the right of pre-emption those who own three hundred and twenty acres of land elsewhere, or those who removed from their own land to reside upon the public lands; and so much of said act as denies a pre-emption to all persons who are not citizens of the United States, or who had not filed their application to become citizens, before they settled upon the land; be and the same is hereby repealed and modified, so as to allow a pre-emption to all persons who are entitled to the same according to the other provisions of that act; and all persons who shall become citizens of the United States, or who shall file their declaration in the proper court of record, to become citizens at any time before the public sale of the land upon which they reside, and who shall have made the settlement and improvements required by said act, shall be entitled to a pre-emption under the same."

Messrs. McRoberts, Smith, and Clay, spoke incidentally to the subject, when the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE.—In the House, after the disposal of some private business, the General Appropriation Bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The question pending was on an item appropriating $25,000 for the State Department. There was much talk but nothing done.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 10, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Linn, of Mo., on leave reported a bill for the relief of Major General Andrew Jackson, in consequence of a fine imposed upon him at New Orleans while in the service of the United States.

A question arose as to the reference of this bill.

Mr. Linn moving its reference to the committee on claims, and Mr. Graham to the committee on the Judiciary. The reference to the Judiciary prevailed.

The bill to amend the Distribution Act for the purpose of favoring those receiving the pre-emption benefits under the law, was then taken up.

Mr. Smith, of Ind., spoke in reply to Mr. McRoberts, who yesterday addressed the Senate at some length upon the proposed amendments.

Mr. Smith having closed,

Mr. Clay moved to lay the bill upon the table. The motion prevailed, and the resolution of the Senator from Kentucky, in relation to the tariff, and other questions were called up for consideration.

Mr. Woodbury being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate at considerable length in defence of the resolution.

Mr. Woodbury reviewed the resolutions at length, and having closed his remarks,

Mr. Simmonds expressed a desire to continue the debate.

Mr. Tallmadge moved an Executive session, which was agreed to.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fillmore, of N. Y., moved that the House be resolved into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the question which has now been pending in the House for five weeks past.

No opposition was made.

Mr. Briggs, of Mass., resumed the chair in committee, and the debate proceeded.

Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., was entitled to the floor. Mr. G. was in favor of the reforms which had been proposed.

Mr. Cushing, of Mass., continued the discussion.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, rose next to continue the discussion, and was disposed to make an opposition speech, or one in reference to abolition matters.

The vexed question being got rid of, another presented itself, which was finally disposed of, and the debate at three o'clock proceeded to order.

Mr. Brown, of Penn., made a speech for the purpose of changing the issue in regard to the delay on the bill before the House.

Mr. Everett, of Vt., continued the discussion, but Mr. E. can never be heard by the reporters.

Mr. McKay, of N. C., spoke next.

The question before the House was soon changed. Mr. Wise had withdrawn his amendment, and Mr. Caruthers' fell with it.

A motion was then made to strike the thirteenth section from the bill. This relates to the contingent expenses of the Senate. The debate was recommenced upon the same items which had before been considered.

Mr. Everett, to get a vote upon the question, moved to reduce the appropriation from $25,000 to 12,500. Tellers were called, and the vote was 68 for the reduction and 66 in opposition.

A motion was then submitted by Mr. Caruthers to strike out the whole appropriation.

The vote was 81 in the affirmative, and 54 in the negative.

After reading another item of the bill, a motion was made that the committee rise.

The vote was 86 to 69, and the committee rose.

The Speaker resumed the chair, and the House without farther action adjourned.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1842.

SENATE.—Mr. Buchanan presented several memorials from Penna., asking for an increased protection upon the articles of iron.

Also, memorials from Pennsylvania manufacturers, who manufacture $7,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum, and who ask for a revision of the Tariff so as to do away with the effects of the Compromise Act.

Mr. Sturgeon, of Penn., also presented a number of similar memorials.

The Reports from the Standing Committees, as well as the Resolutions were of no public interest.

The general orders were discussed until the special orders were called for. The special order was the Resolutions of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Simmonds, of R. I., was entitled to the floor, and addressed the Senate at length, upon the Retrenching and other Resolutions which had been submitted to the Senate.

Mr. S. spoke until nearly three o'clock.

Mr. Calhoun followed, with a series of explanations, and Mr. Woodbury replied to so much of the remarks of the Senator from Rhode Island as related to him.

The Senate went into an Executive session, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, and it adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wise, of Va., submitted a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the best method of separating the printing press of the Government from the political press. There was no objection to the Resolution.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, of Penn., submitted a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of legislating, in regard to the summoning of Jurors by the Federal Courts, where the local laws are not sufficient.

Mr. Fillmore, of N. Y., at an early hour, moved that the House resolve itself in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the General Appropriation Bill. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 82 to 81.

Mr. Briggs took the Chair, and the debate proceeded.

The clause in the bill first considered, was an appropriation of $3,350 for fuel, labor, &c., at the State Department. Mr. Stanley moved to strike out this clause, and the motion prevailed, 130 ayes, and the noes not counted.

The nineteenth section was next read. It appropriates $20,000 for the salaries of clerks and messengers. Mr. McKeon, of N. Y., moved to change it to $14,000, on the ground that a surplus remained from last year's appropriation bill.

Mr. McKeon's motion was rejected, and the discussion continued upon the bill.

The appropriation was then increased $50, on motion of Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Stanley, of N. C., followed, with a motion to strike out the appropriation for Mr. Auditor Miller. The reason given by the member was, that Mr. Miller was a faithless public officer, and was known to be such by the House.

Without taking a vote, between three and four, the Committee, on motion of Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March, 12, 1842.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having yesterday adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE.—*Resolutions*.—Mr. Greene moved the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill imposing a duty of 20 per cent. upon wines, teas, and silks, which duty may be advanced as the necessities of the Government may require.

Objections were made to the reception of the resolution, when Mr. Green moved a suspension of the rules. The motion did not prevail, the vote in favor of suspension being 70 to 57.

The minority of the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill adverse to the former report declaring it inexpedient to report a bill to amend the Bankrupt Bill by including corporations. The members of the minority of the Committee declare it expedient to report a bill to include corporations, and they propose to recommit the bill under consideration for the purpose of having corporations included.

The subject was left an open one, under the general understanding that this day was to be devoted to private business exclusively.

The private bills were then considered which had been passed upon in Committee of the Whole, on Saturday last.

Several were passed upon without opposition.

A contested bill was at length reached, in regard to a revolution claim. Opposition was made to it upon the ground that no bill should pass which did not come within the provision of some of the laws in reference to pension cases.

It was argued by the Committee that no case had been reported upon which did not come within the operation of some one of the laws. The question in dispute was one of construction, and the Committee contended that they had construed the law rightly.

The debate went on upon the one bill and the one idea until 2 o'clock, the question being discussed by Messrs. Sprigg, Hopkins, Mathiot, and Taliaferro, when Mr. Hopkins moved to lay the bill upon the table, giving as a reason that he understood the committee were about to report a general bill, which would meet the individual case under consideration.

Upon a division the House found itself without a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, and lost, 83 to 23.

A motion was made to go into Committee of the Whole, and lost by a large vote, no quorum voting.

It being impossible to do any business, the House adjourned before 3 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1842.

SENATE.—The time of the Senate was much occupied to-day by petitions; among others were a large number from Pennsylvania on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Clay, in presenting one from the widow of Blennerhasset, charged with being a participator in Burr's conspiracy, addressed the Senate in some beautiful and touching remarks. He denied, from the character of the man, his love of retirement and lettered ease, and the elegance of his acquirements, that he could have ever been engaged in the affair. The petition was for damages done to the property on the seizure of the island in the Ohio, on which he lived, by the American soldiers.

The order of the day being Mr. Clay's resolutions on the tariff, &c. Mr. Choate spoke on them, confining his remarks exclusively to the one relating to the tariff. He advocated its constitutionality, and maintained its expediency by quotations from a large number of authorities. He entered largely into statistics touching the commerce of the country.

When he had finished, the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

Mr. Graham was confirmed as Postmaster of the city of New York.

HOUSE.—A Bill authorising the U. S. Judges in Pennsylvania to appoint Commissioners and perform the usual duties of Judges in summoning jurors for their courts, was by the aid of the previous question passed.

The residue of the day was occupied with memorials. One on the subject of the Bankrupt Law gave rise to some motions, but it went over for debate on another day—and thus we are to have this prolific theme again talked to death. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll on leave introduced a resolution which was adopted, referring to the Committee on the Judiciary the propriety of authorising by law, a special session of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1842.

SENATE.—The Senate were in session at a late hour on Monday evening, engaged in Executive nominations of a military character. Mr. Graham's nomination to the New York Post Office was confirmed without opposition.

Mr. Allen, before the Senate proceeded to the special order, called for the consideration of a resolution submitted by him in January, asking for information in reference to the effects of the Distribution Bill upon the Treasury, and in reference to the details of the operations of the Bill.

The amendment was read as offered by Mr. Rives, when Mr. Allen proceeded to debate the Resolution, and give his reasons for the adoption of it in the form in which he had presented it. Mr. Allen promised to be brief in proving that there had been waste and profligacy in the legislation of the country by the present Congress.

After Mr. Allen had closed, Mr. Rives said a few words upon the Resolution. Nearly two months had elapsed since its introduction to the Senate; he wished to see it disposed of, and he would prefer that it should be modified in the manner which had been suggested at the time the Resolution was introduced.

The subject was then passed over until to-morrow.

Mr. Clay's series of Resolutions were then introduced, and Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, addressed the Senate at length. The Tariff Resolutions were those particularly discussed. It was contended that the receipts into the Treasury should be equivalent to the expenditures of the Government. This was the duty of the Government, and he would impose such an amount of duty as would be necessary to accomplish this object, be it twenty, thirty, or forty per cent. Mr. M. was in favor of the Compromise Act, if it could be construed in this light—if it gave the power to discriminate in favor of American labor over foreign competition.

Mr. Miller had the floor when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanley, of N. C. and Mr. Botts, of Va. offered resolutions in relation to the Postoffice Department, calling upon the Postmaster General for information as to the extent of mischief done to the Postoffice by the conveyance of letters by private expresses, by the use of coasters and British steamers in conveying the mails. The resolution was adopted.

A Bill was also passed allowing the Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania to hold an additional session.

Mr. Mallory, of Va. reported two bills from the Naval Committee—one of them to erect a new war steamer, (the Bill from the Senate) and the other for the construction of a new Naval Depot. The Bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Diplomatic Agents in the U. States Government.

Mr. Cushing, (a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations,) objected to the Resolution, upon the ground that it was a report from a Committee.

Mr. Adams said he introduced the Resolution as his own, though the proposition had been supported by every member of the Committe on Foreign Affairs, except his colleague.

Mr. Adams moved a suspension of the Rules for the purpose of offering his Resolution. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 173 to 6.

Mr. Cushing contended that the Resolution, being a report from a committee, was not in order. The Chair decided against Mr. C., and an appeal was taken, but subsequently withdrawn, when the Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Halsted, from the Committee on Elections, made two reports in reference to the case of David Levy, the delegate from Florida. The question in dispute among the two branches of the Committee was, whether or not Mr. Levy was a citizen at the time of his election. Two of the members think that Mr. Levy was a citizen, and four that he was not. The two reports were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. It is contended by the minority of the Committee, that incompetent testimony has been received as to the fact of alleged alienism.

Mr. Thompson, of Ind., moved a resolution which was adopted, as to the appointment of a Select Committee to classify the salaries of the heads of the Bureaux and those in their employ. The Committee are instructed to inquire into the quality and extent of the labor of all these persons.

Mr. Fillmore, of New York, moved at 1 o'clock that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill.

Several items of the Bill were passed upon without debate. The contingent expenses were all struck from the Bill, and all items asking appropriations not authorized by law. A good deal of progress was made in the Bill, and much more done in one hour than has been done in many days before.

Various amendments were proposed to the Bill by the Committee of Ways and Means, all of which were concurred in by the Committee.

Legislative News.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1842.

SENATE.—A large number of reports were made from different standing committees, in order to give the Senate work for the afternoon session, which is consideration of private bills.

Mr. Sullivan (Judiciary) reported a bill to discourage the sale and general use of ardent spirits in this State.

Mr. Fleming, from the same committee, reported as committed House bill providing for the creation of a new Judicial District, to be composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Union.

Mr. Headly offered a resolution providing that the Legislature shall adjourn on the 23d inst., and meet again on the 19th of July; which was accepted and sent to the House for concurrence. It will, undoubtedly, be necessary for this course, on account of the tardy action of Congress, on the apportionment bill.

Mr. Ewing's bill to incorporate a Company to take the main line of Pennsylvania improvements, was taken up in order on second reading, the question being upon Mr. Biglow's amendment, authorizing the Governor to receive proposals for the sale of the same—and it was negatived.

Mr. McCully moved to amend, so as to require the Governor to furnish to the Senate his views upon the subject of the sale of the improvements. After some debate, Mr. Kidder moved to postpone indefinitely. Mr. Ewing called the previous question; and the hour of one having arrived, the Speaker adjourned the Senate, until half past 3 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking up private bills, some half a dozen of which passed.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Lane, Heckman, and Kerr, severally presented their reasons for voting for the bank bill in writing, and they were placed upon the journal.

The vote on the bill to provide for the appointment of a corder of wood for the city and county of Philadelphia was re-considered, and the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, and Librarian, came up in order on second reading, when Mr. Stevens offered a substitute, which provides that the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the duties of the same conferred upon the Secretary of the Land Office; and provides also for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall attend to no other duties except that of his office, and edit and publish a journal for the benefit of Common Schools. The bill was postponed, and the amendment of Mr. S. ordered to be printed. The substitute bill passed Committee of the Whole.

The resolution relative to adjournment, from the Senate, was debated, and laid over till to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1842.

Just before the adjournment of the Senate to-day, the following important Message was received.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—From the embarrassments under which the Bank of Pennsylvania has labored for some time past, it is, in my opinion, more than probable that this institution will be compelled to make a general assignment of its effects, and liquidate its affairs. By the 10th section of the act of 13th March, 1830, extending the charter of said Bank, it is required to perform all the duties of the Commissioner of Loans, and the certificates of stock and transfers were by said section to be made at the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Should the affairs of the bank now be closed, or should it cease to perform its accustomed corporate duties, it is highly important that some suitable person should be appointed to take charge of the stock, books, and the papers belonging to that department. I would, therefore, recommend that the State Treasurer be authorized to appoint a Commissioner of Loans, who shall be required to keep his office in the city of Philadelphia.

The great fluctuation in personal securities and changes of the ownership of stock, make the business of keeping the records of transfers of stock an important matter to the State, as well as the owners. The sales and transfers are principally in the city of Philadelphia, which makes it the most desirable and convenient place for keeping the office.

Nor can I forbear again directing the attention of the Legislature to my former message upon the subject of separating the connection between the Treasury department and this, or any other bank. This institution is now made the agent for paying the interest on the State loans; consequently a legal depository for the funds of the State; and it appears to me that there should be early legislative action upon this subject.

The officers of the bank are solicitous that if they are compelled to make an assignment, the business of the bank should be entrusted, in some measure, to the direction of the officers elected by the stockholders.

The State owns a large amount of stock in this bank, and prudence, as well as justice to the people, requires that such measures should be adopted as will save the stock, or as much thereof as possible. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of such a law in relation to the closing of its affairs, as will be calculated to afford the best security to the holders of its stock, and avoid losses if possible. Probably those who are familiar with the business of the bank—those in whom the owners of the stock have confidence, as well as the creditors—might be the most safe and useful men to close its affairs.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Executive Chamber, March 10, 1842.

The message was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Both Houses did as little as they possibly could to-day.

The SENATE spent the majority of the morning in the disposition of all to create a new county out of parts of Luzerne and Columbia, to be called Madison; which passed final reading; together with the bill to extend the time for finishing the Philadelphia and Reading and Pottsville Railroad to December next; and the bill to reduce the capital stock of the Southern Loan Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Crispin introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an inspector of sole leather, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Spackman's bill to prohibit the issue of any more Relief notes by the banks, was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

The HOUSE killed the Senate bill to incorporate the North Branch Coal and Iron Company, by piling on the old story of responsibility of stockholders.

The Resolution providing for an adjournment on the 23d inst., to meet again on the 19th of July, was debated all the latter part of the Session, and was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1842.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented a Message from the Governor, accompanied by a communication from the Governor of Kentucky, relative to the Bank of Kentucky and the Schuylkill Bank.

The Bill granting the assent of this commonwealth to the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, to incorporate the Carpentersville and Delaware Bridge company, passed finally. Also the Bill authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia city, to regulate the travelling on the railroad in said city.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Boone, Fothey and Corry, presented their reasons for voting against the Resumption Bill on its final passage, which were placed upon the Journal.

Mr. Stevens offered a joint resolution to prevent the Banks from issuing or loaning the Commonwealth any further sum of money, under the act of May last.

Mr. Stevens, a Bill to repeal all laws relative to fugitive slaves.

Mr. Roumfort—A joint resolution providing for the abolition of proxies, to prevent Banks from loaning money on other corporation stock as securities, and also to prevent them from acting as agents for the transfer of stocks of other corporations.

Mr. Elwell's resolutions to regulate proceedings between the Assignees of Banks and the Debtors of those institutions, compelling the former to receive their own notes in payment of debts due them, passed final reading with several amendments.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1842.

The Governor this morning about 12 o'clock, sent to the House a Message, informing them that he had approved and signed the bill providing for a *resumption of specie payments*.

A Message was also received informing the Legislature that he had approved and signed the bill passed yesterday, relative to the schools in the city of Philadelphia.

HOUSE.—The bill repealing the act of last year, relative to the Trenton Rail-road, passed finally by a vote of 50 to 26. It makes it the duty of the Commissioners of the district of Kensington, to pay all expenses incurred since the passage of the act of May, 1841.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1842.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Auditor General transmitting in reply to a Resolution of the House the statement of the affairs of the U. S. Bank for March 1st, 1842.

Mr. Rush reported a Bill from the Committee on Banks, relating to the election of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Hickman, the Judiciary was instructed to bring in a Bill authorizing County Commissioners to repair and re-build Bridges.

The Bill to incorporate the Erie and North-East Rail Road Company, which passed finally on Friday last, came up in order on the motion of Mr. Crabb to re-consider, when after a good deal of discussion the motion was lost, yeas 38, nays 44, and the Bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Mr. Straub's Resolution instructing the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Usury Laws of this Commonwealth, was read a second time and adopted.

Dr. Hahn's Bill to compel Brokers to receive "Relief Notes" at par was debated some time. Mr. Beers presented a remonstrance from Philadelphia against its passage, and after being amended so as to require Physicians and Pedlars to receive the notes in like manner, the Bill was negatived. Yeas 37, nays 48.

SENATE.—A Bill was reported by Mr. Crispin to authorise the Governor to appoint a Measurer of Cord Wood in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Spackman's bill to prevent the Banks from making farther issues under the Act of May 4th, 1841, passed final reading with amendments, making it highly penal for the officers of any Bank to borrow money of the institutions over which they are placed; and also a Section of one of the defunct Bills, which requires the State Treasurer to cancel one fifth of the Relief Notes annually, commencing on the 1st of September next. The bill was then sent to the House for concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Kensington and Oxford Turnpike Road Company passed a final reading, and a few other private bills were acted upon.

HARRISBURG, March, 15, 1842.

SENATE.—The bill to reform over-charges in the price for public printing and binding, was discussed at great length in committee of the whole, and after having been adopted to the 6th section, was postponed for the present.

The bill providing for the sale of the line of improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg for the sum of about $15,000,000, was under discussion when the Senate adjourned, but no vote was taken upon any of its provisions.

HOUSE.—Mr. McCabe introduced a bill to promote the prompt payment of laborers employed on the Columbia Railroad, and for other purposes.

Mr. Elwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the Bank of Kentucky and the Schuylkill Bank.

Mr. McCahen presented a bill regulating the sales of the Stocks belonging to the Commonwealth.

The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, providing for the raising of $1,500,000 by taxation, to ensure the prompt payment of the interest on the state debt, was under consideration when the House adjourned.

General News.

COST AND EXPENSES OF THE NEW YORK CANALS.—According to a table in the New York Express, the tolls received from the State Canals, enumerated below, have already exceeded the cost and expenses of the works more than $500,000.

	Cost of Construction.
Erie and Champlain,	$10,168,752
Oswego,	543,962
Cayuga and Seneca,	228,092
Chemung,	449,497
Crooked Lake,	140,673
Chenango,	2,394,661
Aggregate cost,	$13,924,637

The total expenses on the above Canals up to September, 1841, were as follows:

To Superintendents of Repairs,	$5,420,955
To Collectors and Inspectors,	483,957
To weigh Masters,	67,656
Miscellaneous,	690,988
Aggregate expenses,	$6,663,566
Total cost and expenses,	$20,588,203
The gross amount of tolls received on all the above canals up to the 30th Sept. 1841, is,	$21,118,254
Excess of tolls over cost and expenses,	$530,051

ACT OF A DRUNKARD.—The Pittsburg Gazette of Thursday, says that on the day before, the inhabitants of Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, were alarmed by screams issuing from a house in the neighborhood, occupied by a Mr. John Bird. On entering the house, the wife of Bird was discovered standing in the middle of the floor, with her clothes enveloped in flames, and the husband standing near her apparently making but little effort to save her. The persons who attempted to put out the fire, discovered that she was tied so as to keep her from assisting herself. The man, who was intoxicated, was taken to the Mayor's office for examination, and the woman had every assistance rendered to her that her dreadful situation demanded. She was shockingly burnt, and it is thought cannot recover. She made oath to the Mayor, that her husband had tied and then set fire to her for the purpose of killing her. The brutal wretch was committed for trial.

THE COMMERCE OF THE UNION.—Mr. Hazard has made the following brief condensations of the Commerce of the Union, as detailed in the last census:

No. of commercial houses in foreign trade,	1,108
Commis. business,	2,881
Capital invested,	$119,295,367
Retail dry goods, grocery and other stores,	57,565
Capital invested,	$250,301,799
Lumber yards and trade,	1,793
Capital invested,	$9,848,307
Number of men employed,	35,963
Internal transportation—No. of men employed,	17,594
Butchers, packers, &c. do.	4,808
Capital invested,	$11,526,950

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The New Orleans Bee says, on authority of passengers from Havana, that the Captain General of Cuba has issued his orders to have every plantation on the island examined for the purpose of confiscating to the profit of the Government all slaves imported from Africa subsequently to the promulgation of the decree. The plantations upon which slaves are found, will be likewise seized and sold for the benefit of the Government. The object of this enactment is to suppress rigorously the slave trade. This probably originates in the hint given by Great Britain to her faithful ally Espartero.

LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN JEWELRY FOUND IN MONTREAL.—Constable Clapp, of Boston, on Friday received a letter from Captain Comeau, Inspector of the Police at Montreal, stating that the $8000 worth of jewelry stolen on the night of the 4th of February, from the store of Savage & Co., Montreal, had been found with a quantity of jewelry stolen at Kingston. The letter also states that one of a formidable gang of counterfeiters had been arrested, but that his confederates, taking with them about $30,000 of badly executed bills on the Suffolk Bank, Boston, had made their escape over the lines.

LETTERS AND PAPERS.—The Boston Transcript says—"The mail brought by the steamship Unicorn, was the largest ever arrived in the United States. The number of letters was about 40,000, and there were 40 bags of newspapers. The postage on the letters for New York amounted to about $3300; Philadelphia, $650; Baltimore, $200; Albany, (city and distribution) $500. The clerks in the post-office worked like horses. Twenty-one hands were employed the whole of last night in sorting, counting, &c. the letters and other packages, and by indefatigable exertions every thing was sent in due season."

AN ALARMING DECISION.—An English paper says that a decision has just been given in the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, which will carry alarm into many a family. All marriages in Ireland, celebrated by Presbyterian ministers, where both parties are not Presbyterians, are declared invalid. The Presbyterians in Ulster amount to upwards of 600,000, and, we understand, nothing was more common than the celebration of marriages between Presbyterians and the members of other communities, by Presbyterian ministers.

A FACTORY BURNT.—The woolen manufactory of Mr. Ezekiel Showers, Martingsburg, Va., was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 9th inst. An adjoining building was also destroyed. There was an insurance on the factory of $5000, which would fall considerably short of covering the loss.

A MIXED FLEET.—There was in the harbor of Havana, on the 10th ult., the American cutter Woodbury, the English sloop of war Thunder, and steamer Thunder, the French sloop of war Sabine, (from Pensacola) and the Spanish frigate Isabel II, brig Jason, schooner Infanta, and two steamers.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—The Canada papers mention a marriage, which was celebrated on the 19th of February at Woodstock. Within a fortnight afterwards, both the husband and wife died of scarlet fever. They were young, and had all the usual hopes of years of mutual happiness.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.—The N. O. Bulletin states, that a man named W. R. Snoot, said to be a teacher by profession, a passenger on board the P. Miller, on her last trip to Natchitoches, fell upon the fly-wheel and was torn to pieces. It was understood he was bound for Texas.

TREMENDOUS FRESHETS.—Great freshets have occurred in the tributaries of the Mississippi. Large numbers of cattle perished on the banks of Pearl river, and in the swamps between the lower end of Lake county and Jackson, in Louisiana.

THE GOLD MINES OF SIBERIA.—Mr. Walsh says that according to the Russian papers, the annual produce of the private gold mines and gold works in Siberia, has increased, since 1829, from 1 to 212 pounds (or nearly 8500 lbs. English.)

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire occurred in New York, on Saturday night, and an elderly lady named Peters perished in the flames. Mrs. Peters has a son in New Orleans, President of the City Bank.

FAILURES.—New Orleans, (says the Crescent City) is full of rumors of failures for millions, among our mercantile firms, and from all we can hear, we are on the eve of a revolution similar to that of '37.

BISHOP FOR ALABAMA.—The Rev. M. P. Parks, Chaplain at West Point, has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alabama.

Financial Record.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

		Price sold for.
297 shares	Reading R. R.	21¼a23
195 do.	Girard Bank.	3¼a3¾
100 do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. R. R.	12½a13
85 do.	United States Bank.	3½
30 do.	Moyamensing Bank.	30
28 do.	Mechanics Bank.	10
20 do.	Exchange Bank, Pitts.	31
19 do.	Northern Liberties Bank.	16
13 do.	Commercial Bank.	30½a31
12 do.	Penn Township Bank.	9¾
10 do.	Far. & Mechanics Bank.	20
10 do.	Atlantic Insurance Co.	39
8 do.	Mec. & Tradesmen.	6½
4 do.	North America Bank.	150a152½
3 do.	Philadelphia Bank.	30
1 do.	Louisville Bank.	55
1 do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	58
$3460	United States Bank Notes.	51a54 per ct. discount.
500	Girard Bank Notes.	38 do. do.

New Counterfeits.

Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, R. I.—50's altered from 5's, vignette a female sitting on a rock, which is not on the true 50's.

Jewett City Bank, Griswold, Connecticut.—5's, letter A. various dates, and payable to different persons. Vignette, a female and sheaf of grain. General appearance bad.

Freeman's Bank, Augusta, Maine.—5's, paper very light and stiff. The word Freemen's, in the bad notes, is spelt *Freemin's*.

Bank of Kent, Coventry, R. I.—1's, most miserably done. Vignette, a spinning machine, or something resembling it.

City Bank, Boston, Massachusetts.—2's, letter A. pay T. A. Williams, Jan. 1, 1841, E. Williams, Cashier, C. W. Cartwright, President. Signature of the Cashier poorly done.

☞ Particular caution is necessary, at this time, to detect the many and well-executed frauds which are now in circulation. One of the most successful of the kind, are those of the altered notes of the worthless Commercial Bank of Millington, Md., which are so ingeniously altered, of their various denominations, to almost every solvent bank, having the word COMMERCIAL in its title, as to deceive good judges of bank notes. When merchants, brokers, and officers of banking institutions, are sometimes deceived, it is no cause of surprise, that the same fraud should be successfully palmed off upon those less experienced.

Another successful fraud, is the recent alteration of the bills of the dollarless North River Banking Company to the notes of the North River Bank.

And a more recent and very successful imposition upon the public, is the counterfeiting of the bills of the Tradesmen's Bank, by stamping the word FIVE in red capital letters across the face of the bill, in close imitation of the genuine.

Army & Navy.

☞ The Army and Navy Chronicle expresses the opinion that the Navy should consist of 5 Admirals; 10 Vice Admirals; 10 Rear Admirals; 75 Captains; 100 Commanders; 800 Lieutenants; 100 Surgeons; 100 Assistant Surgeons; 100 Pursers; 50 Chaplains; 50 Master's mates; 600 Midshipmen

100 each of Boatswain, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers.

The Marine Corps, to correspond, should be of the strength proposed by the Colonel commandant—i. e. 3000 rank and file, with the proportion of officers.

☞ At a Naval Court Martial, held on board the United States ship Decatur, on the coast of Brazil, in November, 1841, Passed Midshipman Gough W. Grant was tried upon charges of "disobedience of orders," "refusal to do duty," and "disrespect," found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from duty for one year, on half pay. The sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, except so much of it as deprives Passed Midshipman Grant of a portion of his pay, which is remitted. Mr. Grant has since arrived in the United States.

☞ We learn on good authority, says the Army and Navy Chronicle, that nominations have been submitted to the Senate, of

37 Commanders to be Captains.

37 Lieutenants to be Commanders; and

40 Passed Midshipmen to be Lieutenants.

This looks something like putting the Navy on a war footing.

☞ The U. S. ship Ontario, 13 days out, for New Orleans, was spoken on the 6th instant, in lat. 27 37, lon. 72 22. The frigate Constellation, Commodore Kearney, and sloop of war Boston, Commander Long, were at Singapore on the 23d of November. J. C. Richardson, of Louisville, a Midshipman, died on board the Constellation, of fever, September 29.

Political Intelligence.

☞ The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last, having passed one hundred and twenty-two laws and one joint resolution. Among the laws passed were one to abolish imprisonment for debt in that State; to provide for resumption and continuance of specie payments by the Banks of that State. Resolutions in relation to the Tariff; to raise by tax the sum of $40,000; and to divorce *nineteen* couples from the bonds of matrimony.

☞ The N. H. Patriot of the 10th gives the returns from 138 towns. In these, Mr. Hubbard leads all other candidates 3830 votes. The towns to be heard from, says the Patriot, will increase his majority over all others to about 5000. The aggregate of the votes given for Governor in these towns is 35,594. The majority of Mr. Hill in 1838 was only about 2800. Mr. Hubbard will have about 2000 votes more than Mr. Hill.

☞ The Legislature of Kentucky, says the Lexington Intelligencer, adjourned on Thursday, after a session of 63 days. The vote upon the Internal Improvement Bill, appropriating $420,000 for the completion of the public works under contract, and the amendment for the benefit of the Rail Road, were finally passed by a vote of 49 to 42.

☞ Almon H. Reed, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Susquehanna District, in this State, in the place of Davis Dimock, deceased.

☞ The Legislature of Ohio, after a session of three months, adjourned on Monday, the 7th instant.

Latest London Fashions.

The materials for full dress continue to be worn of the richest description, and double skirts are much in favor, not only for dresses of tulle, crape, and light materials, but also in rich silks, satins, &c. when they are frequently made of two colors; thus an under skirt of white satin had a short upper one of pink, open at the side, and laced up with pink ribbons, which terminate in noeuds, for a full dress the skirts frequently form a slight train behind.

A novel style of trimming for ball dress is small chapels, or circlet of roses a cent feuilles, placed up the side of a crape or tulle skirt. Several velvet dresses have been made of the Puritaine form; high square bodies, with a little fulness at the waist; a hand embroidered in silk or gimp finishes the top of the body. Velvet dresses have also deep borders of stamped velvet. For walking dresses the corsages most in favor are tight, with folds laid on or made in the body; they are suitable for Indian reps, pekins, damas, poults de soi, &c., which are elegantly finished with a double band of velvet on the skirt. The Amazon form is also much seen, having deep revers ornamented with gimp trimmings; also, in neglige, the sontanelle dresses of drab zephyr, so called from their only ornament consisting of a row of small buttons from the throat to the bottom of the skirt.

Large pelerines of velvet, lined with ermine, and ornamented with rich gimp trimmings, have received the name of monteaux a la Francois I; they have square collars, which form the point on the shoulder, to which tassels are attached. Small manteaux of satin, trimmed with ermine or other fur, are becoming more general.

No particular change is likely to take place, at present, in the form of bonnets. They continue to be made deep at the ears; and the ornaments are usually feathers, or velvet flowers or fouillage. Grecian toques, coiffures Alhambra, Muscovite, Espagnole, &c., are the fashionable head dresses. All coiffures are now worn forwarder on the head; velvet turbans have the crown formed of gold resilles. Coiffures in hair vary; bandeaux, berthas, ringlets sevignes, and curls of every description, are seen, some of the latter very large; with these a slight flower, noeud or fancy comb, in cameo or gold, is worn.

From Texas.

The Houston Telegraph of the 23d ult., says the Mexican marauders have become exceedingly troublesome on the western frontier, and have broken up the trade with the settlers of the Rio Grande. They have also killed one or two citizens at Aransas Bay; among the victims is a Mr. Pierce, who resided near Copano. One of the spy companies lately met a large party of these marauders, and after a severe skirmish, in which several Mexicans were killed, completely routed them and took a large quantity of plunder. It is believed this severe chastisement may check their incursions for a season.

A gentleman who left Monterey a few weeks previous, says that he saw no preparation at that place for invasion. No troops had arrived from the interior, but a large number of militia had been assembled at Mier. They were merely rancheros, and were wholly unprepared for a long march. It was the general impression among the rancheros of the Rio Grande, that the citizens of Texas intended to revenge the outrages inflicted upon the Santa Fe troops, and would make an attack upon some of their frontier towns; possibly it is on this account that their militia have been collected!

Hon. Amos Kendall.

This gentleman has retired to private life in good earnest, and become a practical farmer. Mr. Kendall has purchased a beautiful piece of land of 100 acres, near Washington, built a cottage, and moved his family into it.

Alluding to his new occupation, after stating that he will devote a portion of his time to the pen and another portion of it to manual labor, he elegantly says:—"It is the occupation in which we spent the early part of our life; and, in the midst of party strife, oppressed with the labors of public station, we have never ceased to look back with regret to this honorable and peaceful employment. There is no malignity in the earth we till; there is no ingratitude in the plant, flower or tree we nurse and cultivate—there is no envy in the brute animals with which we are surrounded; Heaven and earth combine to reward our toil. The position is looked upon as too humble to be coveted, and there is no aspirant seeking to pull us down. If all around us is not innocence and pleasure, our condition approximates nearer to that blissful state than any other in society."

Retail Prices in Market.

Beef, best, per lb.	8a10	Indian Meal, ½ peck,	8a10
" middling,	5a 7	Rye Flour, qt. cwt.	62a68
" Corned,	5a 7	Wheat "	$1a$1¼
Veal,	5a 7	Buckwheat, "	68a75
Mutton,	5a 6	Butter, lb.	25a31
Pork, fresh, per lb.	5a 6	" Tub,	16a18
" pickled, "	6a 9	Lard,	9a10
Hams, Jersey,	10a12½	Scrapple, per lb.	5a 6
Jowls,	4a 6	Cheese, "	6a12½
Dried Beef,	8a10	Smearcase, qt.	5a 6
Beef's Tongue,	50a62½	Eggs, per doz.	12a14
Pigs, whole,	50a$1¼	Apples, ½ pk.	10a18¾
Pigs' Feet, set,	12a15	Potatoes, "	6a 8
Sheep Tongues, doz.	18a25	Sweet Potatoes, lb.	2a 3
Fresh Tripe, per lb.	3a 4	Parsnips, qr. peck,	3a 4
Sausages, smoked, lb.	7a 8	Pickles, per 100,	25a35
" Jersey,	8a10	Beets, bunch,	3a 5
Blood Pudding,	6a 7	Carrots, bunch,	2a 3
Souse Cheese, lb.	8a 9	Turnips, qr. peck,	5a6
Fowls, pair,	62a75	Onions, rope,	5a 6
" Live,	56a75	Dried Peaches, ½ pk.	25a31
Turkeys,	42a$1¼	" Apples, ½ pk.	25a31
Geese,	50a75	Sand Peas,	7a 8
Guinea Fowls, pair,	37a50	Horseradish, root,	2a 3
Pigeons, pair,	18a25	Hominy, quart,	8a10
Ducks, pair,	56a75	Honey, per lb.	12a25
Rabbits,	12a15	Cabbage, head,	3a 5
Opposssum,	20a30	Rhubarb, bunch,	4a 5
Fresh Shad,	25a44	Cellery, "	3a 4
Salmon, pickled, lb.	10a12½	Dried Cherries, qt.	7a 9
" fresh,	13a15	Cranberries, qt.	10a12½
" dry, lb.	18a18¾	Chesnuts, per qt.	7a 9
Pickled Cod,	4a 5	Walnuts,	2a 3
Fresh, "	5a 6	Shellbarks, per qt.	3a 4
Flounders,	6a 7	Hazelnuts,	8a10
Perch, string,	12a31¼	Balsam, each,	3a 4
Rock, "	12a37½	Oysters, Bay, 100	20a50
Terrapins, doz.	$2a$5	" Tangiers,	50a75

In passing through the markets the past week, we have discovered nothing new or rare. In the main, prices of the usual stock of Meats and Vegetables are unchanged. Fresh Shad are coming in tolerably plentifully, and are somewhat lower than last week, from the boats they are selling at $25 to $30 per hundred. The best Tangier Oysters that we have seen in the market this season were at the wharf the past week.—*Public Ledger.*

Philadelphia Market.

BARK.—No sales have taken place in Quercitron Bark. Tanner's Bark ranges from $12 to $15 per cord.

COFFEE.—Prices are stationary with limited sales.

COTTON.—Market extremely inactive at the closing prices of last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market continues quite inactive, and the demand is very limited both for shipment and home use. A sale for export has been made at about $5 62½ per bbl. cash. Holders nominally ask $5.75, but less would be taken. Rye Flour is nominal at $3.91. Corn Meal—Last sale was at $2.75 per bbl. It is dull at this price.

GRAIN.—A sale of good Penna red Wheat at $1.27 per bushel. Rye—A sale of Southern at 68 cts. Corn—Some supplies of Southern have come up, and they have been taken at 54 cts for yellow, and 50 for white. Oats—A cargo of Southern sold at 42 cts.

MOLASSES.—No sales have transpired, except by auction.

PROVISIONS.—Demand moderate, and prices steady in Beef, Pork and Bacon. Lard is very quiet.

SEEDS.—The market continues calm both for Clover and Flaxseed. Sales of the former at $5.50a5.62½ per bushel.

SUGARS.—Sales of 70 hhds inferior New Orleans at 4½ cts. 4 mos. By auction 98 hhds common Porto Rico sold at $4.40 to 5.50 per 100 lbs. 60a90 days.

WHISKEY.—No change has taken place.—*N. American.*

ALMANAC.

March, 1842.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 SATURDAY,	6 4	5 58	7 45	
20 SUNDAY,	6 0	6 0	8 41	D. H. M.
21 MONDAY,	5 59	6 1	9 44	
22 TUESDAY,	5 58	6 2	10 41	
23 WEDNESDAY,	5 57	6 3	11 36	Last 3 8 10
24 THURSDAY,	5 55	6 5	12 28	New 12 1 18
25 FRIDAY,	5 54	6 6	1 11	First 19 5 33
26 SATURDAY,	5 53	6 7	1 54	Full 26 8 50

Married,

On the 10th of February, by the Rev. D. D. Carroll, Mr. HENRY F. HOVER, to Miss ADELINE P. daughter of the late Sherlock Rising.

In Haddonfield, N. J. by the Rev. C. F. Wilson, Mr. BENJAMIN F. DEAL, to Miss ELIZABETH H. CHAMBERLAIN, daughter of Godfrey Hoffman, all of Frankford, Pa.

On the 16th inst. by Alderman C. Bruzer, Mr. WILLIAM M. STEPHENS, of Montgomery county, to Miss HANNAH HALL, of Delaware county, Pa.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brainerd, Mr. MARTIN D. BALL, to Miss SARAH MATTHEWS, both of Newcastle county, Delaware.

On the 18th of Oct. by the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, at the residence of A. A. Ritchie, Esq. Macao, China, JOHN HOLLIDAY, Esq. of Abbey Holme, Cumberland, England, to Miss SARAH McCLELLAND HAMILTON, daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday, 15th instant, by John M. Scott, Mayor, Mr. HENRY P. SHARPLESS, to Miss HARRIET D. PRICE, both of Chester county.

At North East, Cecil county, Md. on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Charles T. Ford, Mr. JOSEPH T. STOUT, merchant, of Salem, N. J. to Miss MARY M. only daughter of Jonathan Simpers, Esq. of the former place.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. George Higgins, Mr. JOHN COOPER, to Miss ANN FLINN, all of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, Mr. ROBT DAVENPORT, to Miss MARY ANN JENKINS, of Maryland.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. John D. Ommo, Mr. SAMUEL FRUTY, to Miss MARY P. TAYLOR, all of Philadelphia.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. R. M. Greenbank, Mr. CHARLES HESSER, of Germantown, to Miss HANNAH FUREY, all of Kensington.

On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Winter, of Roxborough, Pa. Mr. JAMES SHIRLAND, to Miss MARY ANN RILEY, both of Manayunk.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN PRIEST, to Miss ELIZABETH SCOTT, both of Schuylkill Falls, Penn Township.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. WM. J. RHODES, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN RINKER, both of Manayunk.

On the 14th inst. by J. M. Scott, Mayor, JAMES POWELL, to ELIZABETH H. daughter of Saml. Knight, all of this city.

In New Orleans, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, Mr. JAMES STEVENSON, to Miss ANNA MARIA WHITE, both late of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, 8th inst. at Spring Dale, Loudoun county, Va. at the residence of Townsend McVeigh, Esq. SAML. L. PALMER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN, daughter of the late Hamilton Thrift, Esq. of Fairfax county, Va.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Burrows, JAMES LOYSER, of Philadelphia, to Miss SIDNEY L. WILLIAMSON, of Delaware county.

On the 10th inst. by Elder Peter Keyser, THOS. MAJOR, to SARAH RICHTER, both of Philadelphia.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Castell, M. H. TOLBERT, of this city, to Miss SARAH JANE PHARO, formerly of Tuckerton, N. J.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. E. Neville, ROSS WILKINSON, to Miss HANNAH ANN FOLWELL, both of this city.

At St. Matthews, South Carolina, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Richard Johnson, PINKNEY HUGER, son of Col. Francis Huger, to ANNA M. CHEVES, youngest daughter of Langdon Cheves, Esq.

On the 3d instant, at Salem, N. J. by the Rev. George F. Brown, DAVID SPARKS, to ABIGAIL B. COFFEE, all of that town.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. A. Tulebape, JOHN COTQUHOUN, to REBECCA PASSON, both of this city.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. SAMUEL S. CARLISLE, to Miss HANNAH PHILLIPS, both of the Northern Liberties.

Died,

On the 16th inst. WILLIAM WARREN, son of David Warren, in the 18th year of his age.

On the 15th inst. at Chews' Landing, N. J. Mr. GEORGE GILLIARD, Sr. in the 57th year of his age, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 14th inst. in the 64th year of his age, Mr. GEO. W. COMB, after a short but severe illness.

On the 1st inst. in New Orleans, JOHN S. P. CHANDLER, aged 28 years.

At Dover, N. H. 9th inst. JOHN B. H. ODIORNE, Esq. aged 50 years.

On Second-day, the 14th inst. ELIZABETH, wife of Elwood Reeves.

On the 15th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. JACOB MYERS, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 14th inst. Mr. GEORGE BLUME, in the 90th year of his age.

On the 15th inst. Mrs. LUCILLA CLARKE, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 15th inst. of disease in the head, Mrs. JANE CARSON, aged 72 years.

On Third-day morning, after the short illness of only 5 days, SARAH, the wife of Moses Starr, Sr. East Kensington, Philada county, in the 68th year of her age.

On the 13th inst. of scarlet fever, ELIZABETH FRAZER, aged 6 years and 1 month, daughter of Thos. M. and Malvina Hughes.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. EVE R. ALBERT, in the 90th year of her age.

On the 13th inst. in the 23d year of his age, CHAS. LITTLE.

On the 12th inst. DAVID REID, late of London, in the 31st year of his age.

On Friday, the 11th inst. MARIA B. SCOTT, aged 3 years and 11 months.

At Cairo, Egypt, on the 15th of Jan. after a short illness, Mrs. MARY BARTOW, wife of John Cook, Esq. and daughter of the late Wm. S. Crothers, of this city.

On the 13th inst. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, son of Christian Frederick and Maria Knapp, aged 14 months.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. MARY FRANCES EVANS, daughter of Wm. F. Evans, aged 1 year 7 months.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. PRUDENCE SCHNIDER, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 12th instant, in the 42d year of his age, JAMES F. HELF.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. MARGARETTA MANNAL, wife of Andrew Mannal, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 12th inst. of small pox, ANDREW J. LEATHERMAN, in the 6th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. MARGARET LOFFBARY, in the 57th year of her age.

Suddenly, GEORGE COOPER, bookbinder, a native of England, long a resident of this city, aged 63 years.

On the 10th inst. EDWARD WM. ROGERS, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. in the 83d year of his age, Mr. GEORGE L. COOK.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. MARY ANN BURK, in the 36th year of her age.

On First-day, the 13th inst. of pulmonary apoplexy, ELY WELDING, aged 69 years.

On the 13th inst. J. WARNICK PATTON, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 13th inst. DANIEL DAVIS, Sr. in the 58th year of his age.

On Friday morning, the 11th inst. GEORGE BOYLSTON, son of Geo. and Sarah Trott, aged 22 months.

On Friday morning, the 11th inst. of scarlet fever, ANNA VIRGINIA, only daughter of Lewis and Mary T. Rotting, in the 4th year of her age.

In N. York, Feb. 17, ELIZABETH HALSEY, 4 years; 25th, ANNE WITHERSPOON, 6 years—daughters, and 27th, SERENA, 39, wife of Chandler Robbins Gilman, M. D.

On the 11th inst. EDWARD MURRY, Jr.

On the 10th inst. ESTHER FIFE, in the 35th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. THOMAS BRAINERD, son of Henry M. and Mary Carpenter, aged 1 year.

On the 10th inst. CAROLINE M. FRAZIER, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 10th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN B. BELLEMORE.

On the 9th inst. JOHN TUTEFER, Sexton of St. Thomas's Church, aged 73 years.

At her late residence in Newton township, Gloucester county, N. J. on the evening of the 5th inst. after a short illness, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel C. Champion, in the 66th year of her age.

In Trenton, N. J. on Sixth-day, the 4th inst. of inflammation of the lungs, LYDIA COLLINS, in the 76th year of her age.

Health Office, March 12, 1842.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township, and Kensington, From the 5th to the 12th of March.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Abscess Lumbar,	2	0	Brought over,	34	25
Apoplexy,	3	0	—Puerperal,	1	0
Cancer of Breast,	1	0	—Scarlet,	0	7
—Stomach,	1	0	Gout,	1	0
Casualty,	1	0	Inflammation of the Brain,	3	2
Croup,	0	3	—Bronchi,	1	2
Congestion of Lungs,	1	0	—Lungs,	6	4
—Brain,	0	1	—Stomach and Bowels,	0	1
Chilblains,	1	0	Inflammation of the Bowels,	2	2
Consumption of the Lungs,	9	5	—Throat,	1	0
Convulsions,	1	6	—Peritoneum,	0	1
Dropsy,	3	0	Inanition,	0	1
—Head,	0	4	Marasmus,	0	1
Disease of Brain,	1	0	Old Age,	1	0
—Heart,	2	0	Palsy,	1	0
—Thyroid Gland,	1	0	Scrofula,	1	1
Drowned,	2	0	Small Pox,	2	2
Debility,	0	1	Still Born,	0	10
Erysipelas,	1	2	Tabes Mesenterica,	0	1
Enlargement of the Heart,	1	1	Unknown,	1	0
Fever, Catarrhal,	0	2	Whooping Cough,	0	1
—Typhus,	2	0			
—Typhoid,	1	0	Total,	115—55	60
Carried over,	34	25			

Of the above there were 8 from the almshouse, 2 from the country, and 12 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,

SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

State of the Thermometer.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 6,	44	48	48
7,	45	47	44
8,	37	42	52
9,	45	43	43
10,	57	64	63
11,	47	51	53
12,	28	32	42

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THIS extraordinary medicine is a purgative, so justly balanced, and withal so natural to the human constitution, that they cannot possibly injure even the most delicate; at the same time, if used according to directions it is almost impossible for them to fail in driving pain, or disease of every kind from the body. The reason is plain, they purge, (purify) the system from those stagnant and corrupt humors which are the root or cause of every malady. The invalid, therefore, may use them with a certainty of always obtaining relief, and persevere in their use with an equal certainty of being cured. A single 25 cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills will always give relief, sometimes even beyond the power of words to describe; and will do more to convince the invalid of their goodness, than volumes written in their praise.

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best, anti bilious medicines in the world, and as they aid and improve digestion and purify the blood, are certain to give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

The following highly respectable merchants have been appointed agents for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, in

Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

C C Yard,	Trenton
Isaac G Stryker,	White House
Apgar, Stevens & Co	New Germantown
Fisher, Apgar & Co.	Cooksbury
A & S Clark,	Lebanonville Post Office
H Hageman,	Readington
Abraham F Lowe,	Centreville
Brokaw & Nevius,	Clover Hill
M Mattison,	Mattison's Corner
Oliver Voorhies,	Tewksbury
H Britton,	Lambertville
Wm S Hoppock,	Frankville
Fisher & Hill,	Sergeantsville
Shaw & Tomlinson,	Kinsgwood
Ellis Holcombe,	Baptist town
Wm W Hedges,	Frenchtown
E & T Vansickle,	Milford
Vanderbilt & Johnson,	Everittstown
L N Bowman,	Pittstown
Jacob Hartmaker,	Bloomsbury
Robert Simonton,	New Hampton

Somerset County, New Jersey.

T D Dumont,	Somerville
Wm. Tucker,	Boundbrook
John Stryker,	Six Mile Run
Peter Park Jr.	Clintonville
Hall & Dayton,	Beckenridge
Vanzandt & Sutphen,	Pluckemin
J McKinstry,	Liberty Corner
W T Rush,	North Branch
Vannostrand & Conna,	Flagtown
Peter H Staats,	Millstone
James G Beekman,	Griggstown
S Kesler,	Harlingen
H D Johnson,	Rocky Hill
Peter L Sebring,	Weston
Aaron S Longstreet,	Kingston
Peter L Sebring,	Millstone

CAUTION.—As many unprincipled persons are vending Counterfeit INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, care should be taken to purchase of no person except the authorised agents, and to be particular to enquire for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

Observe—OFFICES, devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail,—

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No. 288 Greenwich street, New York;

No. 198 Tremont street, Boston; 21

PENNSYLVANIA BANK FUNDS, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by

CHARNLEY & WHELEN

mar 19 3t No. 9 south Third street.

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We know the well founded objections which possess the thinking and judicious in relation to medicines styled "patent or proprietary," and we do not blame them, when we think of the numerous and disgusting compositions which are daily palmed upon the unwary, and by an ill directed action, aggravating a disease which, in itself, would be, at the most but slight. But, although these Lozenges may be called proprietary preparation, they cannot be classed with remedies "styled specific and patent" no more than the medicinal extract coming from the hand of the experienced chemist can be styled an imposition. We praise the talented physician or surgeon who discovers a preparation, or who invents an instrument by which human suffering may be alleviated, then why should we blame the inquiring and scientific man, who, by his chemical knowledge, presents the once nauseating draught or mixture in the form of a delicate confection, thus surmounting the repugnance which children evince at the sight of medicine. The most convincing proof of the efficacy of these Lozenges is that though comparatively speaking, only a few years have elapsed since they were first presented to the public, they are a standard remedy in every family, and are prescribed by medical men of the first standing, whose names and reputation will at once do away with the imputation of quackery, or a collusion with the unworthy. These Lozenges all possess the medicinal qualities attached to their name, and are without doubt the fittest preparations to give when such remedies are prescribed by a physician or experienced person. They are for sale by the principal agent W. F. BURGESS, No. 3 Ledger Building, corner of Third and Chesnut, and by the following agents.

Colon, 203½ Chesnut street

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G. Hart, 303 South street.

Spear's Medical Depot, No. 5 North Seventh street.

J. K. Knorr's Drug Store, N. E. corner of Second and Coates street.

George W. Vaughn's Drug Store, corner of Queen and Shackamaxon street.

George C. Bower, corner of Germantown Road and Third st., and by

J. Maul, No. 65 North Sixth street, immediately opposite the old agency. mar 12 3t

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration to the Estate of LETITIA ROBERTS, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, to ELIAKIM PANCOAST, Administrator,

mar 12 6t* S. W. corner of Coates and Tenth streets.

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What is a dollar or two to complete the crowning point of female beauty? jan 29-3m

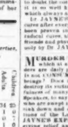
LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!—"All that a man hath will he give for his life"—so we find it recorded in the most ancient and best of books, but when we see thousands dying all around us, with Consumption, Croup, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, and other pulmonary affections, we are led to doubt the correctness of the above assertion, especially since it is so well known that a certain remedy may be obtained, which always arrests those diseases.

Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to give relief, and cures after every other means have failed. This can be, and has been proven in thousands of instances, where it has effected radical cures, after the patient had been given up by all his friends and physicians. This valuable Expectorant is prepared only by Dr. JAYNE, No. 20 South THIRD st., Phila. jan 29 3m

MURDER!! "Murder!!" "Murder!!" the cry of which at all times will arouse the most stupid. Yet murders are daily perpetrated, which excite very little attention. Is not CONSUMPTION daily murdering thousands of human beings? Does not ASTHMA render life a burthen, and then destroy its victim? Does not BRONCHITIS paralyze the usefulness of many of our most eminent Divines and other public Speakers, to say nothing of the thousands of all ages and sexes who are swept into eternity by it? Millions of human beings sink down and die, by attacks of the above and similar affections of the Lungs and throat. Fortunately for mankind, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has never been known to fail in giving relief, and has in thousands of instances, effected permanent cures after all other means had failed.

Prepared and sold only by Doctor D. JAYNE, No. 20 South THIRD street, Philadelphia. jan 29 3m

IT IS THE AGE OF IMPROVEMENTS!



But none of more every-day utility than A. KIMBALL'S IMPROVED PATENT PUMP has yet been made on old fashions. "IT CAN'T BE BEAT!" It combines great durability, simplicity, and ease of operation. It secure from frost, easily put up or removed, neat and CHEAP. The working parts are all iron, neatly fitted and not liable to get out of order. The stock is of durable timber saturated with a composition which makes it water proof and lasting. Where once known they become generally used. The only difficulty is to get one introduced so as to be seen and tried. They are put up complete (if none are in the neighborhood) without charge, until fully proved to be superior to any yet known. When ascertained to be entirely satisfactory the price is 16 dollars for a Pump and stock 16 feet in length, and 30 cents for each additional foot. Sufficient references can be given at the PUMP FACTORY, No. 13 Quarry Street, near Third, below Race Street.

, Orders giving depth of well from platform (post paid, with reference in Philadelphia) promptly attended to by A. KIMBALL, No. 13 Quarry street, or SAMUEL COATH ATKINSON, Agent, No. 38 North 6th street, Philadelphia.

Large Pumps for Railroads, Corporations, factories or vessels, Force Pumps, double or single action, for raising water to supply Baths, reservoirs for extinguishing fires, &c. to be worked by hand or power. Metal Suction Pumps, Leaden Pipe, &c. &c. constantly for sale. jan 8 3m

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of IRISH LINENS.

Damask Table Diapers.

do. do. Cloths.

do. do. Napkins.

Long Lawns,

Barnsley and Irish Sheetings.

Purchasers are invited to examine them.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

jan 29 6m No. 286 North Second near Noble street.

CONSUMPTION! Consumption!!—Dr. Swayne's COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, in short all diseases that are indicative of or that will be likely to lead to Consumption. Those who have used this medicine need not be told of its virtues. As a safe family medicine none can equal it; its very pleasant in its taste, and from its tonic and strengthening properties it is very much sought after by those whose nervous system has been impaired.

Dr. W. H. Milnor, Broadway, New York.

Wm. Thorn, Pittsburg, Pa.

G. W. & B. W. Davis, No. 254 Market street,

Rev. J. P. Cook, No. 52 Baltimore.

J. S. Morris & Co. Louisville, Kentucky.

Samuel D. Clark, Hamburg, South Carolina.

J. L. Houston, Augusta, Georgia. jan 1 3m

☞ NOTICE.—The sale of his COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY has been entirely removed from No. 10 NORTH EIGHTH street, and can now only be had of the advertised Agents, or at my General Office, Number 34 NORTH SIXTH street, one door below ARCH. DR. SWAYNE.

WM. W. FOUCHE, Dentist, No. 79 North Sixth street, below Race street, where all operations appertaining to dental surgery will be performed on the most modern and approved principles, and on terms perfectly satisfactory. ... Prices for scaling and removal of all extraneous substances from the teeth, price 25 cents a box. my 1 1y

SILVER PLATE, SPOON AND FORK MANUFACTORY, South West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets. The subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business or manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner, or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufactured prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing, kept constantly on hand, and made expressly to their order.

nov 1 3m—tf R. & W. WILSON.

THE OLIO.

Variety is the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Epitaph on a Candle.

A wicked one has turned here,
Who died in a smelter.
He never saw a rush, I fear,
Though he was born to usher.

He once was fast, but now, indeed,
He's not to say genteel;
He died—he deserves all speed,
Of a most scarching fever.

One thing of him was ever said with truth,
With which I'm much amused:
It he—that when he was dead, forsooth,
A stick he always used.

Now wherefore—sweets be sometimes made
But this was not enough,
For fasting if a poetish trade,
He died—such a puny!

If e'er you said "Go out, I pray,"
He much ill-nature show'd;
But when he was gone—he would say,
"Ye, it'll do, I'm glow'm."

In this his friends do all agree,
Although you'll think I'm joking,
When comes our Ma'am said that he
Was—only fond of smoking.

Since all religion he despised,
Let these few words suffice,
Before he ever was baptised,
They sent'n him name or twice.

Wellington.—"I don't like such rose-men-dict-ecrowns," as the boatman said ven a man wanted him to take him steamer, and treat for the fare.

"I go for a dissolution of the union," as the man said ven he applied for a divorce.

"There's hisses in Arch," as the lady said to the gentleman who made free with her at the theatre.

"I'm about to take my last drop," as the culprit said on the gallows.

"False one I love thee still," as the man said to his fickle sweetheart.

"I'm a well conducted man, as the drunken husband said when he staid home in the morning.

Curing Smoky Chimneys.—There lived in a certain town, years ago, a waggish old man by the name of Skidmore. Being plagued with a smoky house, he, by some alteration made in the chimney, but with no good result. One of his neighbors, knowing this, said to him:

"Well, Skidmore, how does your chimney work now?

"Not a bit."

"What, not smoke?—you have it then so bad as ever."

"I say it don't smoke a bit—the smoke all goes out at the window."

An Irish Letter.—An Irishman wrote to his son in London, the following letter:

"Dear Jim.—If you are well when this letter reaches you, we are well. By the bearer, I send you one of the brown coat; get a vote one made out of it. You may alter made you unbeknowing to me, few pounds I hope you will not spend them foolishly; if you do, I can just tell you that you are a silly goose, and I remain your affectionate father.

P. S. Your sister Sally wanted me to tell you to send her a shell comb, but as I forgot it this time, and the letter was already sealed, I will mention it on my next.

Temptations thicken as we wield,
And even love fatal, too;
And every step in view we take,
Is fraught with danger.
Open just the bounds of virtuous life,
Our feet will easily glide,
Till we are borne with rapid force
Down, down destruction's tide.

Persecuted.—"Well, Pat! can you tell us why Febru'ary has less days in it than the other months?"

"And be sure! it is a fair answer that ye want?"

"Certainly, we wish to know."

"Och! my darlints, and it is because the tomath ends the winter, and has, like your father's pate! a pair to put his off by the exact weather."

Classification.—A certain lady had a custom of carving a favorite little dog, to make him lively for her: "Come along, sir." A would-be-witty gentleman approached her one day, and accosted her thus—"I beg your pardon, you called?" "Oh, no, sir," said she with great composure, "I was speaking to my spaniel."

A Good Precedent.—"Pat, how does your father manage to keep you from getting drunk and abusing you when he does?"

"O, that's easy enough: he eats a hole through and bind leg and strike the other through it, and then put one of the feet legs through that, for a hook."

Curious.—The Times largely exalts at a recent discovery just made by that sagacious print, viz: Why a dog's tail eats to the left?—Don't, says we, that it don't—can't do without a curl in their tails, and if the curls were to the right, there would lose Hess—because there would be no curls left."

Head into Shape.—Why it's good to get drunk once in a while," said a tramper, "for it cures a fellow out."

"That's a fact, it does," replied a Washingtonian, "it cleans him out of house, home, money and friends." The tramper left.

The bright round silvery moon came up
With many a diamond star
As Dolly round the sand, and red-cred,
"My eye, it's day too, ah!"

A Mathematical Toast.—"The fair daughters of Columbia"—May they add Virtue to Beauty, subtract Envy from Friendship, multiply Amiable Sentiments with the Sweetness of Temper, divide Time by Social Duties and Economy, and reduce Wrangles to its lowest denomination.

A Green Report.—A fellow without money, having a considerable distance to travel, fastened a chain and padlock to his leg and laid down in a field. He was approached by an acquaintance of being a convict, and enquired grains in the jail to the town whether he desired to go.

Very Accommodating.—A French regiment at the battle of Sparre had orders to give no quarter. A German officer being taken, begged for life. The French man replied, "No, you can not see any other favor, but as for your life, it is impossible to grant it."

A New Sect.—A new sect is about to be founded in New York, the groundwork of whose tenets is, that the over more made is wear' vocation, the more he has stuff, the mouth to lose the gain, and the clan to rest on the top of a cane.

Choice of Words.—An Irish gentleman then addressed an unlicked servant, who indulged himself in bed at a late hour in the morning—"Pad! be-ating, you appear, fail to rising!" Dan! stand there lying in bed all day."

We're Going There.—Young Temperance ladies at the north, now love young gentlemen's lips, to see whether they have been taking bubly. They do this of course from the very purest of motives.

Is He an Infidel?—A popular lecturer, in this city, lately opened a course lived one, "call of which" as he said "more of an exceeding thickness, none of them being considerably small."

A Proper Decision.—At a debating society the question was, "If a man saw his father and mother a drowning, which should he save first?" It was decided in the affirmative.

The Bridegroom and Man of Sense.—The blockhead is another name for a man of sense. We can of course scare many sensations to ridiculous, but will not be so long.

Apt Reply.—Your friend with the mustaches at your side," observes a lady, pointing to a sportsman, with beer on both lips. "Yes," was the reply, "a darkly-dear."

Shipbuilding.—Getting up in the morning before daylight, tumbling around a room that is full of chairs, on upset of a light, brings about a demand for shipbuilders.

Query.—What do you think of a young lady whose lips are so sweet that she is obliged to wear a veil whenever she goes into a garden to protect them from the bees.

Cause Yet.—A notorious rum drunker having died, they were asked the cause of his death—it was replied, "his breast had become so strong that he could not get it Franklin food."

The Indian's Fate.—An Arkansas paper wishes to know, "what the poor Indians will do when the Buffalo are dangerous." No answer they will starve to death.

Expedite.—Mistress (comes loud out your bag?" "Can't do it" all the bugs are off, the fall of each, indeed, I never had one, because I wash in a basin."

Pun.—I can't find bread for my family," said a lazy fellow in a public company. "Not!" replied an industrious miller, "I am obliged to earn for it."

Contempt.—Contempt is the vice of a small mind—of a mind whose frivolous vanity elevates its vices to every thing around, and beneath.

Absence of Mind.—A friend of ours lately loaned his wife's maid, and didn't discover his error till the girl came back—returned.

Turned Out.—A man in New Jersey has been turned out of his office as a Temperance Society for being in "high spirits."

Put Out.—Not long since, a fellow got into the west at Hartford in the stupid, and began to cry fire. "He was put out."

A Word Applied.—Of the Five Acts.—Some women's use paint as fiddlers do rosin—to aid them in drawing a beau.

Ah! We Fear.—It's surprising how a fastened woman of the land will other young, thus from the eyes.

Conundrum.—Why is the root of the tongue like a dejected man? Because it is down in the mouth.

A New Sect.—That was an impudent fellow who defined woman, "A sign to hang thy goods on."

From the London World of Fashion, for Feb.

The Baron and Baroness.

CHAPTER I.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

It may seem strange, and yet it is perfectly true, that it is exceedingly difficult actually and well to describe like precisely as it is, even though it be admitted that what is before our eyes, and that which we daily experience, must be far more easily depicted than scenes for which we are indebted to our imagination. A slight reflection will, however, show us, that however eminently we may endeavor to paint only that which is actually the fact, yet still, to make that fact credible, there is necessary a something, which requires over or colors a light, or perhaps a shade, that disturbs the figure, and gives them an appearance that is not natural. Having made this profound observation, I proceed now to ask the young ladies if there is anything wonderful in the fact that I am about to mention—namely, that the Baron and his wife (who was really an angel) set out on a walk from their castle to a small lonely wood that stood on the top of a hill, and from whence they could see huge rocky mountains covered with snow? Is there anything astonishing in this? No. Then I may proceed with my story. The Baron had in his hand a stick, and this stick had a golden head; while the Baroness, who laughed, and then stopped, or she felt truly happy, did not, however, forget that she wore a rose-colored satin robe, cut low in the bosom, and that she was knitting a stocking. The sun was then about setting, and a most agreeable breeze, as of it were the air's magic, over the entire landscape. But to be more particular, for the reader, that she had not seen before, and that the lady intended for her own use, had now attained a considerable length, being strung in nine successive "

Perhaps I ought to add that the Baron was about twenty-eight years of age—that the Baroness was twenty-one—that they were married—that they arrived at the castle about the same time—that the Baron was the first to see the light of the Castle and that he was five feet two—that the Baron had mut-brown hair and a lively countenance—that the Baroness was fair, and was afraid to state these things, because if I did, some one might think I had not seen them—that I had spent a month on which all this occurred was May or June, so that the Baroness's cheeks were red—that the roses on the thorn-hedges were covered with flowers. I may, to be also said, that the Baron was a nobleman, and a man to be silent both as to the Baron's front-seat and vest, when I have such excellent effect, for the sake of the picture, introduced the rose-colored gown of the Baroness. I will not state whether the Baron's vest were a felt, a straw, or a silk hat, or whether he had a cap on, which might make a feature in the story; I care, then, enter for the more objectious to offend, that I would not very little trouble to say, that no story begins, and the scene I have now described occurred on the 14th of May—that the Baron wore a light-brown frock-coat—that he had on a white Marseilles vest, and a very pretty cap without a leaf. I do not feel it necessary to say whether he had a pipe, or was in the habit of smoking. But, then, the reader may inquire, who were the Baron and Baroness? Were they not married? Why on the evening of the 14th of May? What had led the Baron to do so? Why? and yet why? and why Baroness also? Why could she not knit her stocking much better in the house than on the chance of having it hanging on a rose-bush? Why?—but first of all let me say that the Baron's name was Herron, and that of the Baroness Margarita. Admitting my incapacity to answer all these questions fully, distinctly, and satisfactorily, I proceed with my tale.

The Baron and his wife were the latter having, at the especial request of her husband, placed her stocking in her reticule—entered the wood, which the setting sun was lighting up with a golden glory, and which was strong in the eyes of both, and they had to turn round so as to look each other's faces. And what then could the Baroness when this occurred? Nothing more than what you, reader, would have said.—How much like, how incomparable beautiful, does the sun-light appear glancing through these trees!" And the Baroness!—Nothing can be more delicious than the pure sentiment which must naturally have been expressed on to the hill. On the top of it stood a little temple constructed of rough stone, and which, from it was a most beautiful prospect of distant hills, and lovely little lakes, that were beneath it, and which the rest of the hill at which they stood. Around the temple there was constructed a small rustic bench. Here the Baron and the Baroness sat down and looked around them. The latter were to the Castle, and the former to the ancient palace, with the exception of the wood, that blazed like an ocean of fire, with dark red flames, and the eastern hills, on which were thrown still tinted, and that glowed like a forest fire, that was momentarily leaving the fast that supplied it.

The sun soon afterward sank below the horizon, and there, as soon as he had gone, the Baron leant forth from a neighboring bush, the warbling of a solitary nightingale, which made to refer to the charming scene we were loving companion. This, and this only it was that the Baron had said. It is necessary now to the reader know, that he delighted in the song of this bird, and that he had often said that he would like to hear it in the house. Can the Baroness be blamed for this? Nothing more than that you, reader, would have said.—How much like, how incomparable beautiful, does the sun-light appear glancing through these trees!" And the Baroness!—Nothing can be more delicious than the pure sentiment which must naturally have been expressed on to the hill. On the top of it stood a little temple constructed of rough stone, and which, from it was a most beautiful prospect of distant hills, and lovely little lakes, that were beneath it, and which the rest of the hill at which they stood. Around the temple there was constructed a small rustic bench. Here the Baron and the Baroness sat down and looked around them. The latter were to the Castle, and the former to the ancient palace, with the exception of the wood, that blazed like an ocean of fire, with dark red flames, and the eastern hills, on which were thrown still tinted, and that glowed like a forest fire, that was momentarily leaving the fast that supplied it.

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